CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates,

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,256—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1901.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th May
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
* PERSIA	8003	W. A. Wheler	8th ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd ,,
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th ,,
* PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	13th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	20th ,,
M.L. PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	27th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing.
All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th April 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,119	1st June, 1901.
a MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,766	1st July, 1901.

a Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	3rd June, 1901.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,166	,, 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	25th May, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 21st May, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
INDUS	6,257	Riquier	6th June 1901.
NATAL	4,232	Bouis	4th July, 1901.
SALAZIE	4,255	Girard	1st Aug, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALZIE," Captain Girard, 4,255 tons, to sail on or about 29th May, 1901.
For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 4,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and Insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.
LOANS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.
STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 24th May, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "PACHUMBA." 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KILWA," 1,352 tons, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.
S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 5th June.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 25th May.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 21st May, 1901.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.
LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CHEAP PASSAGE HOME.
THE ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. "SCINDIA" of 4802 TONS. will sail for MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL about 5th June.
She has excellent first-class accomodation in large two berthed cabins for 12 Passengers only. The Cabins are situated on the top of the Bridge Deck.
She carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.
Passage Rate Rs. 490- nett.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COY.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain K. KOWRI, 4,494 tons will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 24th instant.
For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 17th May, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

What's the matter with your
CYCLE?
BETTER LET OUR EXPERT LOOK IT OVER.
GET NONE BUT GOOD REPAIR WORK—SUCH AS WE DO.
OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—
The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty, Judge, High Court, Bombay :—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.
Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3 Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs.
Perhaps you will need a NEW CYCLE for
Rs. 130 CASH.
If you do, come to
C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, &c.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.
Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN etc. supplied.

STILL AND SPARKLING LIGHT WINES.

SUITABLE FOR USE IN THE HOT WEATHER.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.
STILL-HOCKS.

		Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a	Pts. Rs. a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	Per doz.	21 0	11 8
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable Dinner Wine	,,	24 0	13 8
JOHANNISBERG, the Prince of Hocks	,,	.....	25 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great Fragrance. Pure and Natural	,,	29 0	.....
LAUBENHEIM, a light Dinner Wine	,,	21 0	11 0
OPPENHEIM	,,	19 0	10 0
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good Bouquet	,,	30 0	15 0
SPARKLING HOCK.			
SUPERIOR, delicate Flavour and Bouquet	,,	45 0	23 0
SPARKLING MOSELLES.			
FINE SPARKLING, fine full Flavour	Per doz.	40 0	21 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	,,	49 0	.....
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious Bouquet	,,	56 0	30 0
SAUTERNES.			
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	Per doz.	21 0	12 0
BARSAC, light Table Wine	,,	21 8	13 0
HUNGARIAN WINES.			
These Wines are favourably known for their medical properties, and have been highly recommended by the Medical profession.			
CARLOWITZ, Fine Old	Per doz.	21 0	13 0

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE PRODUCERS BY
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

VIOLINS AND FITTINGS,

A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.
REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS,
NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINES,
BANJOS, AUTO-HARPS, ZITHERS, ETC.
DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SOUNDY & CO., LD.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND,
MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST
"INDIAN TOBACCO"
WITHOUT PAPER.
THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

EDUCATION IN THE HILLS.
PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL,
FOR EUROPEAN CHILDREN.
Climate excellent all the year round.
For particulars concerning Boys apply to
THE Rev. J. REDMAN, C.M.S., Chaplain,
Silver Oaks, Panchgani.
Concerning Girls, Apply to
MISS KIMMINS,
The Knoll, Panchgani.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER. Post Free, 4s., larger size cheaper in proportion.
It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.
All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL." Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 52, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANOFORTE BY SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTGART.

(ESTABLISHED in the year 1781. One hundred and twenty years ago).

A NEW PIANO FOR INDIA.

THIS New Model combines the portability of an Upright or Square-Pianoforte with the FULLNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a Grand Pianoforte. The Standard Indian Horizontal Grand Piano is unique in its construction, having been Specially Designed at our request by the celebrated makers, MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, to supersede the well-known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now DISCONTINUED TO BUILD.
The NEW MODEL GRAND PIANO has proved AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS, combining as it does the RICHNESS AND PURITY OF TONE for which Pianos by these makers are RENOWNED, with the POWER and BRILLIANCY of a GRAND, and occupying as it does LESS SPACE than a Square Piano.
This Pianoforte is now offered at a PRICE UNHEARD OF FOR A GRAND PIANOFORTE.

DESCRIPTION.—Solid Mahogany Ebonised Case ; Screwed and Brass Bound Full Compass ; Full Trichord ; Overstrung Scale ; Perfect Check Repeating Action ; Length 5 feet, Width 4 feet 9 inches.

CASH RS. 1,200.
ON HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE. { For 12 months Rs. 109 per month. ,, 24 ,, ,, 59-4 ,,

EXTRAS.

Zinc lined packing Case	Rs. 25	Woolen Cover	Rs. 15
Revolving Piano Stool	,, 18	Set of Glass Insulators	,, 4-8

PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION IN BOMBAY OR POONA.
THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
BISMARCK AND IMPERIAL HERRINGS IN TOMATO AND MUSHROOM SAUCE.
THON FISH, AND THON FISH EGGS.
RUSSIAN CAVIARE, AND ROYANS BORDELAISE.
ANCHOVIES SALTED, AND IN OIL.
BLACK OLIVES LOOSE IN OIL.
DRY MUSHROOMS, 1 lb. TIN AND IN VINEGAR IN BOTTLES.
SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS. GERMAN AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.

CREME DE MENTE.	CREME DE NOYAU
MARASCHINO DE ZARA.	MASTICA, Rs. 28 Per Bottle.
FRENCH AND ITALIAN VERMOUTH	KIRSCHENWASSER.
KUMMEL.	ANNISETTE.
MALAGA AND BARBERA WINES.	SWEDISH WINE.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILS.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

PRICE LIST OF
CIGARETTES.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.
On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	,,	3	12	EXTRA	,,	3	0
IMPERIAL	,,	2	12	IMPERIAL	,,	2	8
EXTRA FINE				FINE	,,	2	4
GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12	PRINCESS	,,	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.	WHISKIES.	WINES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.	ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.	SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
JULES ROBINS O. P.	WATSON'S CLUB.	CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
COURVOISIERS	GILBEY'S PROVOST.	CLARET, BURGUNDY,
AUSTRALIAN	,, SPEY ROYAL.	LIQUEURS.
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.	DAWSON'S PERFECTION.	FROM
THOS DUNKIN'S.	UAM VAR.	THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
&c., &c., &c.	MATHER'S 3 Stars.	W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
	&c. &c. &c	HEIDSIECK & Co. É & F CANORO
		LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
		&c. &c. &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1901.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD., will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 24th and on MONDAY, the 27th inst., these days being holidays, under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE COMMITTEE of the Chamber of COMMERCE have decided that FRIDAY, 24th May, 1901, ought not to be regarded as a HOLIDAY under CHARTER PARTIES.

FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

22nd May, 1901.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN FOR NERAL, KHANDALA AND LONAVLA.

THE SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN FOR Neral, Khandala and Lonavla will leave Victoria Terminus on SATURDAY, the 25th May, 1901, and the return Express Train will leave Lonavla for Victoria Terminus on TUESDAY, the 28th May 1901, as under, instead of on Monday :—

ON SATURDAY. 25th May 1901.	H. M.		ON TUESDAY. 28th May 1901.	H. M.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay	D. 15-25	Lonavla	D. 7-15	
		Khandala	A. 7-24	
			D. 7-27	
Neral	A. 16-39		A. 8-32	
	D. 16-44	Neral	D. 8-55	
Khandala	A. 18-16			
	D. 18-19	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	A. 10-10	
Lonavla	A. 18-31			

Passengers and Luggage will be booked at ordinary fares and rates.

Intending Passengers should register their seats at the Victoria Terminus in due time.

The load of the ordinary Poona Mail (2-30,) on that date will probably be limited, and inconvenience will be avoided if these Special Trains are made use of.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 21st of May, 1901.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF THE JALGAON-AMALNER BRANCH FOR ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF COACHING TELEGRAPH AND GOODS TRAFFIC.

THE Jalgaon-Amalner Branch is now open for all descriptions of Coaching, Telegraph and Goods Traffic. A daily mixed train will run to the following time tables between Bhusaval and Amalner via Jalgaon :—

STATIONS.	H. M.	STATIONS.	H. M.
Bhusaval Junction	D 8-45	Amalner Junction	D 14-37
Bhadli	A 8-38	Dharangaon	A 15-21
	D 9- 1		D 15-31
Jalgaon Junction	A 9-15	Paldhi	A 15- 5
	D 9-25		D 16 10
Paldhi	A 10- 0	Jalgaon Junction	A 16-45
	D 10- 5		D 16-55
Dharangaon	A 10-39	Bhadli	A 17- 9
	D 10-49		D 17-12
Amalner Junction	A 11-39	Bhusaval	A 17-30

A MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager

Bombay, the 17th of May, 1901

WANTED,

SURVEYORS, who must be skilled and reliable levellers; pay ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per mensem; employment anywhere in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).

DRAFTSMEN AND ESTIMATORS, pay ranging from Rs. 80 to Rs. 120 per mensem.

CLERKS AND TYPISTS, applicants who have passed the Government Educational test will be preferred; pay from Rs. 30 to Rs. 80.

In each case the pay will be decided upon the qualification of the candidate.

Travelling Allowance will be granted in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations. Surveyors will be granted travelling allowance when joining.

The appointments may last for 3 or 4 months.

Applications, accompanied by certificates, should be sent before the 5th June to the

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
on Special Duty,
Public Works Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI SUNABAI, widow and Executrix of NOWROJI RUSTOMJI DUMASIA of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL All that piece or parcel of Pension & Tax ground together with the messuage, tenement or stable standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Ropa Lane, Chaudunwady, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 233 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 580, New No. 2746, Old Survey No. 7 and New Survey No. 8219 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward, Ward No 3233 and Street No. 3 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Hormusji Nowroji Tabelvala, on or towards the South by the property of Ardeshir Pestonji Namavati, on or towards the East partly by a sweepers passage and partly by the property of Sorabji Thoothee, and on or towards the West by the aforesaid Ropa Lane and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Vendor.

ALL persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, at No. 14 K Humum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived. Dated this 21st day of May, 1901.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

ATLAS PRESERVATIVE A & B

FOR ERADICATING WEEDS, &c., ON RAILWAY TRACKS, PARK DRIVES, AND OPEN SPACES.

This new and novel substance Removes and Prevents Oxidation on Iron and Steel; Preserves and Seasons Wood, and is an unfailing protection against White Ants; Eradicates Obnoxious Vegetation &c., &c.

The Best and most Efficacious Germicide.

KILLS PLAGUE BACILLI, &c.

For Full Particulars, apply to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.

Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

A. READYMONEY & COMPANY,
BANK STREET, FORT,

SALE OF 100 BALES FULL-PRESSED KHANDESH COTTON.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. A. READYMONEY & Co. will sell by public Auction at Colaba, by order of Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. and in their own Juttha, and on account and at the risk of the first purchasers Messrs. Shridham and Co. the following—

100 bales full-pressed Khandesh cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A. READYMONEY & Co.

Bombay, May 23, 1901

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! BROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready laid, between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI PIROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C.-in-C., 153, Main Street, Poona.

CHRISTENING MUGS IN SILVER.—A large Stock of Designs to select from. Inscriptions neatly engraved.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Pur. bottle.—THOMSON and PAYLOIT, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.—Soft Matt Shirts, Colored and White, 6 for Rs. 24. Stiff Cuffs. White Dress Shirts, Extra Stiff Fronts, 6 for Rs. 30. Four-fold Linen Collars, all Shapes, Rs. 7-8 per doz. Fine Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 10-8.

A BOTTLE of our aerated LIMETTA JUICE (Re. 1 doz) iced and placed in one of our Peg Coolers (ca. 3 each) will keep cold all night.—KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BROUGHAM FOR SALE.—English Maker C. Springs, at Bennett's Auctions on SATURDAY.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL VALUABLE PROPERTIES in Bombay, Bandora, Matheran, Lanauli and along line of Railway. Also full sized Billiard table complete. E. SEYMOUR-LYNN, Lower Colaba, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Those who can afford the best should buy the best FOUNTAIN PENS. The only best. No others are as good. Simple in construction. No shaking. Perfect in operation. Always ready. Apply H. D. PUDUMJEE, 18, Bank Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Japanese Curiosities, Plateware, English and Bentwood Furniture, etc., at Apollo Bunder, opposite Watson Annexe, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

ALL who know our PRICES and our Ware say they get best value for what they give. Acknowledged Cheapest in India.—SEROFF BROTHERS.

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU ONE SINGER'S MACHINE which can turn out Embroidery, Art Work, Hemming, Trimming, Cording, Binding, Quilling, &c., &c., and sew from thinnest cloth up to leather and is the cheapest Machine, looking to the quality.

WANTED a situation as NURSE-MAID or ATTENDANT on a Lady by a native girl who can be well recommended, can sew neatly and make herself generally useful. Apply "V. S." care of this paper.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION FLY, STRIPPINGS and DROPPINGS (Cotton) on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, 1901, at 2 P.M., at the INDORE COTTON MILLS, INDORE.

TO BE LET.—The front portion of the Second Floor of House No. 29, suitable for an Office in Church Gate Street. Apply A. X., care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with Bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent. In Eldon Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.—A furnished and airy BUNGLOW at No. 29, Parel Tank Road, Chinchpoogly Hill. For rent, &c., apply to D. R. THAKUR, 491, Naigaon Road, P. O Dader.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Pens Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and prices. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per s. s. Caledonia. Price List on application. Sole Agents D. MERWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SIGNOR NICCOLO LAGATTOLLA, L. N. R. C. M., Member of the T. S. of M. of Great Britain etc., Opera Conductor, Musical Director and Solo Violinist. For Private Tuitions as well as Solo or First Violin, for Concerts at Home, Orchestra Conductorship etc., 29 Church Gate Street. Pupils received and visited, Schools attended. Candidates Coached for Local Musical Examinations.

RUSTY KEYS: Have them nickel-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street. Usual pocket-bunch sizes, As. 2 each

CINEMATOGRAPH at home: with the introduction of Kinora one can enjoy scenes of moving pictures in his chair at Rs. 60. Full particulars from BABAJEE SAKHARAM and Co., opposite G. T. Hospital, Bombay.

THERE is Money in making Butter in a rational way. ALPHA LAVAL SEPARATORS produce 20 per cent. more Butter and of better quality. Sole Agents, BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Grant Road bridge, Bombay.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 5 per cwt and 2½ per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co. and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H E, including receptions, Durbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gerseppa Waterfalls, &c &c too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidion and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" use, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. India subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

NOTICES.

"SALVITIS" (Regtd.)

VETERINARY REMEDIES.

THE CELEBRATED AND NEVER-FAILING AUSTRALIAN TONIC AND CONDITION POWDER for Horses, Cattle, Dogs, Poultry and Live Stock generally, a trial will speak for itself. Separate preparations for each class of Live Stock. BE YOUR OWN VET. and write for "Salvitis" Annual, containing High Art Plates of Prize Live Stock and fully detailing ALL Ailments with their Remedies, supplied gratis. We also stock AUSTRALIAN FODDER (a "tit-bit" for Australian Horses in the East) Chaff, Bran, Oats, Lucerne and Oaten Hay (in Bales). Also "Country Crushed Food," our "SPECIAL" BRAND.

Sole Agents:—In India, Burmah and Ceylon for "Salvitis," Veterinary Remedies.

THE AUSTRALIAN FODDER CO.,
Head Office in India and Steam Power Mills, at CHETLA, CALCUTTA.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 27th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of CHIEF AUDIT CLERK in charge of the Trustees Audit Office under the Secretary.

The salary of the post is Rs. 300 rising by annual increments of Rs. 20 for approved service to Rs. 400 per mensem.

The officer selected will be required to join the Trustees' Provident Fund.

Applicants should be Europeans of good education and business experience, and not less than 25 years of age.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the undersigned not later than NOON on MONDAY, May 27th, 1901.

By Order,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Ballard Road, 15th May, 1901.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited, for the post of CHIEF ENGINEER to the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

The salary, which is inclusive of all allowances, has been fixed at Rs. 1,500 per mensem rising to Rs. 2,000 by five annual increments.

Applications should be addressed to—

THE SECRETARY,
Calcutta Port Commissioners,

and will be received up to the end of May.

Any further information that intending applicants may require will be obtained on reference to the Secretary.

By order,
R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction—

In the matter of the Estate of CHARLOTTE MARY BEALE alias C. M. WHITE, late of Bombay European Inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of the abovenamed deceased who died at Lanoli, on the 11th day of February, 1901, and Probate of whose Will, and Codicils having effect throughout the whole of British India was granted on the 23rd day of February, 1901, to Rev ANACLETO FRANCIS DE MONTE the Executor named in the said Will, are required to send in their claims to the Undersigned, Attorneys for the Executor, at their office 109, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, within one calender month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the Executor will hand over the assets of the said Estate to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which his said Attorneys shall then have notice,

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to her are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Attorneys—

Dated this 8th day of May, 1901.

DAPHTARY & FERREIRA,
Attorneys for the Executor.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	26	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cure	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	13

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 6 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilleto" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Coulisi's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ALBUTY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C. Works Ran ghat, Bengal (B.)

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET (LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS :—

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
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"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
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"A veritable *edition de luxe*... Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies, for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper will be supplied at 22s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed H. H. MAYOGUNN. "St. James Budget" Office, 15, Dorset Street, London, E.C.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Age next Birthday.	Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only. Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner. Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner. Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 1 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ..... Rs. 11,05,82,400
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS... Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Age next Birthday.	Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only. Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments. Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner. Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	188 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	202 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900 SHOW INCREASED BUSINESS AND LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,

WHICH NOW EXCEED

Rs. 1,70,00,000.

and are invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE, since the Company was established.

LOWEST SAFE RATES, UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY, LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES, IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

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THE TWO FAVORITES.

PRIVATE RESERVE WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON. E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£675,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay,	Singapore,	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok,	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Batavia,	Yientsin,
Colombo,	Sourabaya,	Hankow,
Penang,	Hongkong,	Yokohama,
Deli (Sumatra),	Foochow	Kobe,
Tsaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$	30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO,
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 28,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED. BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

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AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,

ALSO

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Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

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VINCENT AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay: Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash (date.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1260
Bank of Bengal	40,000	02	all	12 pr. ct.	1,220
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,060
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	nil	47
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	40	all	3 pr. ct.	
Charter Bank of India, Australia and China	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	3 pr. ct.	32

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	70			Half yearly. 900	Nil
Alliance	21,000	1,100	all	6	
Anglo-Indian	1,315				Nil
Assur Veerjee Mill, Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up		Rs. 25 12 1-2 nom
Aurangabad S & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000		80
Ahary S.R.W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Bezar Manuj Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay Unidad	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	90	500	500	dvd Rs 30	340
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	9
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.5.	250
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 50	1,350xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Coimbatore S. and W.....	5,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	500
Colaba Land & Mills	4 00	700	...	nil	335
Coorla Mills	...	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	325
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
David Mills	1,400	500	500	Nil	205
Dhuria ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ...	400	250	all	dvd Rs 30.	320
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	175
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	200
Framjee Petit ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	270
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Hinguanghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs ...	1,500	500	500	25	450
Hope Mills...	800	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,200
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	119
Indian Manufg...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld...	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	400
James Greaves,	1,160	500	500	Nil	340
Jaffer Ali	800	500	500	dvd Rs 30	330
Jamshedmanufacturing Co	1,800	25	250	dvd 5	105
Jewraj Balloo,	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	350
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	3,480	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Khandesh	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs 65	70
Khangaum Manfg. Co...	1,000	250	250	60	500xd
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 25	450
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	10s	dvd Rs 12 570
Loonjee.....	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs 12	150
Lord Keay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Madhus United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs 10	2,350
Manaluxmee...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Manbooh Shat Mills (Gurburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	—
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 10	1 080
Mihanlal K. Pareh & Co Mfg. Co. Ld., Amaroti	300	100	11s	dvd Rs 16	... 47 1-2
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	Nil	
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 35	1,310
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	16.
Nadura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa 52
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	—
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld),	742	1,	1,000	Nil	525
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	410
Ripon Mills ...	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	60.
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 20	480
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	1700
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,213	250	250	Nil	210
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	200	Nil	1 20
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	60
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvd Rs 15	120 xd
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	325
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co ...	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Venishunker Lukhmishanker Oil Mill Co. Ld...	900	500	500	Nil	410xd
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India,	2,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	455 1-2
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvd Rs	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	...	2150	...	..	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co., New 4½	...	610	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry....	500	00	...	8 pr. ct.	650xd
Rapti Valley Ry. Co.....	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	452 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Byculla Assn down	1,750	100	10s	dv Rs 10	215
Back Bay Baths.....	500	50	5s	12	3
Badham Pile...	5,000	100	10s	12 pr ct	158
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation....	1,000	2,500	50	dvd 450	1,695
Do. New Issue.	500	375	62	dvd 112½	6,900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld..	1,250	00	100	6 pr. ct.	56
Bombay Land Yard Building Co., Ld.....	400	500	50s	5 pr ct	5
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	50s	N	825
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	50s	Nil	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	500	200	20	dvd Rs 8	140
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.....	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	51
Empire of India Life Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	5
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.....	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	11
John Robertson & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	21	359
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30s	0	151
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 10	110
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0 / 0	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	12 pr. ct.		12 xd
Phillips & Co. Ld.....	4,000	100	50	Nil	30
Port Canning Co.....	6,000	900	100	25	460
Soundy & Co ...	1,000	100	1,000	dvd Rs 40	2 xd
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		dvd Rs 8	940
Thacker & Co..	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	
Telephone Co...	300	251		1	

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 21.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....£94 1-8 = -1-8
3 per cent. Rentes .....£101 1-2 = unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan .....£108 = do.
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities.....£93 5-16 = do.
Bar Silver in London.....27 1-2 = do.
,, New York .....60 = do
Exchange on London at Paris...25 16 = plus 1-2
Do New York .....4 83 1-8 = unchanged
Discount Bank of England.....4 per cent = do
Do Short London Bills...3 3-4 do = do
Do Indian Bank Bills...3 3-4 do = do

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull. Manchester was steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 31,000 bales. Spot 4 10-32 unchanged. Arrivals closed steady.

In New York—
Receipts at the Port ..... 12 000 bales.
Do. last year ..... 7,960 bales.
Exports to Great Britain..... 2,000 bales.
Do. Continent ..... 8,000 ,,
Mid.-Uplands..... 8 1-8 = plus 1-16
Futures, month of Aug. ..... 7 32 = plus 6
Do. Do. Dec. ..... 6.98 = —2

Liverpool wool auction opened to-day steady 18,000 bales offered.

Wheat afloat for U. K. 3,100,000.

Rapeseed Brown 38 1-2—6d. May June Hamburg sellers.

Tone quiet.

Linseed 55 plus 9d. May June Amsterdam sellers.

Tone firm.

ARRIVALS.—Imperatrix and Borneo.

Arrivals of Produce into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, May 21st :—

Cotton	6,673 bales.
Wheat	14,084 cwts.
Linseed	19,698 ,,
Rapeseed	33,875 ,,
Gingellyseed	3 238 ,,
Poppyseed	8,668 ,,
Groundnuts	238 ,,
Castorseed	7,080 ,,
Rice	85,870 ,,
Myrabollams	5 543 ,,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22.

EXCHANGE.

There has been a steadier feeling in the market to-day. Bank Telegraph Transfers has been sold at 1s. 3 15-16d. for cash, and some banks were sellers at the rate at the close, but the enquiry is limited. There is some enquiry at the rate for June, which we understand has not been met by the banks to-day. We have no changes to report in the quoted rates for bills for ready or forward.

Bank Telegraphic Transfers, cash 1s. 3 15-16d.
,, Demand..... cash 1s. 3 15-16d. to 1s 3 31-32d
3 months' sight Credits..... 1s. 4 5-32d.
,, Francs..... 109 3-4
30 days' sight Hongkong.....145 1-2
,, Shanghai 198 1-2
,, Japan..... .....147 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market has remained at Rs. 95 15-16 for cash and account during the day with a very limited business reported.

SHARES.

The market is unchanged and the tone is quiet.

COTTON.

The market is steady with considerable buying by the local mills and also by shippers to China and Japan. Rates for best ready cotton are Rs. 1 to 2 higher. Prices of the Sutta Bhownuggers are quoted at anything between Rs. 174 to 181 according to the ideas of the bears or bulls. Actual purchasers were reported at Rs. 181.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.	
Bengals	132	138	150	25th May
Bilatti	..	146	165	,,
Khandeish	146	148	..	,,
Khangaum	153	158	..	,,
Broach M G	196	195	200	,,
Bhowunggar.....	177–180	...	...	,,
Westerns.....	195	...	...	,,
Saw-ginned Dharwar.	195	...	...	,,
New Crop.				
Bengals.....	...	153	...	25th Jan. 1902
Broach M. G	197	...	...	25th Mar. 1902

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—The market is easier at Rs. 9-11 for Brown linseed with a limited enquiry at the rate.

RAPESEED.—Steady. Brown Cawnpore Rs. 6-6. to Rs. 6-5. Yellow Cawnpore Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-5 according to per centage.

POPPYSEED.—Is steady at Rs. 8-5.

CASTORSEED.—Easier at Rs. 33.

COALS.

Some small lots of Jardines Navigation ex ready steamer, and also for June delivery, have been sold at Rs. 13-12.

FREIGHTS.

The market is steady. About 4.000 tons June Antwerp per steamer Daghestan at 13s. 3d. has been booked by speculators and about 2,000 tons June Hull at the same rate, also by speculators. For this month loading the market is firm at 15s. to 15s. 6d. for Cotton ordinary ports and 16s. for Trieste and Venice.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 11th May 1901, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week.....	5,000	26,000	....	31,000
Or per mile of Railway	36	184	.....	220
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	90,308	2,93,140	2,740	3,86,188
Total for 19 weeks...	95,308	3,19,140	2,740	4,17,188
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year.....	3,307	25,443	93	28,813
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	180	1	204
Total to corresponding date do. ..	70,882	6,25,636	3,419	6,99,928

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 2,157
Do. to date..... ,, 2,82,740

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 11th May 1901, on 481 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	4,15,600	3,30,000	4,000	4,49,000
Or per mile of Railway	249	716	9	974
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	19,72,862	40,34,739	60,027	60,67,628
Total for 19 weeks ..	20,87,862	43,64,739	64,027	65,16,628
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	95,386	3,03,256	—2,704	4,00 938
Per mile of Ry. do.	207	669	—6	870
Total to corresponding date do.	19,03,393	53,85,557	—11,465	72,82,485

Increase for the week .....Rs. 48,062
Decrease to date ..... ,, 7,65,857

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets 6h. 29m. High water, 2-37m., 3-23 a. Low water, 8-17m., 9-47a. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day (Thursday) at 4-45 p.m.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A Spotted Deer (Cervus axis) has been kindly presented to the Zoo by Mr. Sheriar Kekhosra Irani.

MR. A. R. SHARP, Mrs. Walka and family beg to thank their numerous friends for their condolence and kind expressions of sympathy on the death of Dr. (Mrs.) Sharp.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Kismayu per transport "Nevasa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Saturday the 25 instant.—Mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan, per s. s. "Kagoshima Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

CHILD BITTEN BY A MONKEY.—Vasudev Soonderji, a Hindu residing at 3rd Bhoivada Street, Bhuleshwar, reported to the police that at about nine o'clock on Tuesday morning last, a monkey belonging to another Hindu, living in an adjoining house got loose, and entered his room. The monkey then tried to drag a child, aged 18 months, out of a cradle in which it was lying asleep. The mother of the child on seeing this was much frightened, and screamed. The monkey thereupon bit the child very severely on the left forearm and hand. Medical aid was at once secured for the child and its injuries were attended to.

THEFT OF PIPES FROM GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.—Before Mr. Kursondas Chaulidas, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday Bhagu Paudoo was charged with the theft of broken pieces of pipe, of the value of Rs. 30, from the Government Dockyard. On the 14th instant the police found the pipes in the possession of the prisoner, and on their being taken to the Dockyard and shown to Mr. A. Fernandes, a fitter employed there, he recognised them as property belonging to the s.s. Clyde. One Elliahux Khodabux stated that the accused sold him the pipes for ten rupees; and in consequence of certain information received from him, the police arrested the accused. He was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.—In another case Elliahux Khodabux was charged with dishonestly receiving stolen pipes, knowing them to be stolen property. The accused pleaded ignorance of the circumstance that it was stolen property; and said that such stuff was often brought for sale by cartmen. He was, on conviction, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two weeks.

A KHALASI IN TROUBLE.—The Coroner, Mr. P. Byrne, resumed the adjourned inquiry at the morgue yesterday, into the death of Vira Gaja, a Hindu Khalasi. It appears that on Monday last the deceased's boat was lying at the Mallet Bunder. He had fastened one end of the rope of his boat to the bow of another boat. Afterwards one Jiva Dharma, a Khalasi of the other boat, asked the deceased to unfasten the end of the rope. The deceased told him to wait a little. Jiva thereupon, lost his temper, and taking up a timer struck the deceased on the back of his head a violent blow. The deceased fell into the Sea. Other Khalasis cried to save him but failed in their attempts. The matter was reported to the police. Accused had, in the meantime, absconded, but was subsequently arrested at the Stone Bunder. The body of the deceased was recovered at four o'clock on Monday afternoon last. The jury found that the death of the deceased was due to fracture of the skull, caused by a blow with a tiller, inflicted by Jiva Dharma, under such circumstances that the act of Jiva was culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR.—Dr. C. Fernandez, the President of the Kanara Catholic Association has forwarded to Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, on behalf of the Catholic Community of North and South Kanara resident in Bombay, an expression of their satisfaction at his appointment as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, and offering him their hearty congratulations. The Kanara Catholics in Bombay, they state, have hailed his elevation to the High Court Bench with pride and pleasure, not only because he is a native of Kanara, but also because they felt sure that he was pre-eminently fitted for such a responsible position. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar in replying observed: "I am much obliged to the members of the Association for their kindly feelings towards me and deeply appreciate their cordial wishes. As members of a community which has hitherto distinguished itself by its intelligence, enterprise and liberal and progressive tendencies, they have my best wishes for their prosperity, and I beg to assure them that I shall always feel interested in their welfare."

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday Mr. Kursondas Chaulidas disposed of a case in which Govind Gopal was charged with theft of silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 217, the property of Rowjee Luxmon; while Gunloo Vithu was charged with aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence. The complainant, who resides at Victoria Bunder, said he went on Tuesday morning to the Government Dockyard, leaving the ornaments and cash locked up in a box which was kept in his room. On his return home about 1 p.m., he found that his box was broken open, and his property was missing. A report was made to the police, who afterwards arrested the two accused, and brought them to him with the property, which he recognised as his own. The first accused was, on conviction, sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second to one month's.—In another case against the first accused, he was charged with theft of clothes, the property of one Bhikoo Manadoo, who also resided at Victoria Bunder. Accused was, on conviction of this charge, sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment in addition to the four months he had received in the other case, the sentences to be consecutive.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...		2	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	2	5	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbarwada...	13	9	24
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Cowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill.....	7	3	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Bad Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	5	7	27
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	5	5	16
G Mahim and Worli	6	2	7
Water Division	0	0	4
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	15
Total	39	34	145
Total plague deaths to date.....	95,811	83,022	
Same date last year.....	67	31	193

BANDRA.

There was 1 attack and 1 death recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on Monday.

ANGLO-INDIANS AND SWEAR WORDS.

THE story told recently of the professor from India, who shocked the tender feelings of a party of British working men by translating into English some noble specimens of Eastern oaths, recalls a story told of a famous Indian general who commanded a frontier expedition in the forties. A brigadier arrived a day late with his forces, whereupon the hot-tempered man, and sometimes say things which I am sorry for afterwards, but now, what the blank blank do you mean by coming a day late, and thus risking the destruction of the whole of her Majesty's force?" "Sir X.Z.," replied the brigadier boldly, "I too am a hot-tempered man, and sometimes say things for which I am sorry afterwards. But what the blank blank do you mean by swearing at me before my own men? Do you know that some blanked fool of a commanding officer sent no boats to enable us to cross the river, and that it would have served him right if the enemy had captured him, besides being the best thing possible for his own side!"

IT has so far been found impossible to arrest Herr Franz Krempa, the anti-Semite Polish Deputy to the Reichsrath, against whom a warrant has been issued on the charge of brigandage and highway robbery. It is alleged against Herr Krempa that he organized a band of ignorant peasants near Turnow, professedly for Jew-baiting, and then rapidly adapted them to the purposes of pillage. They stopped and ransacked stage-coaches, and their depredations became a terror to the district.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE annual ordinary general meeting of Messrs Treacher and Company, Limited, was held on Saturday at the Fort premises, Mr. Alexander McKenzie, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. Mr. William Carter, the general manager, read the notice convening the meeting. At the suggestion of the chairman, the report and accounts, which had been issued as usual to the shareholders, were taken as read.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said this year they were able to pay the same dividend as they paid last year. He thought when the state of Bombay was taken into consideration, the work done by their executive was exceedingly satisfactory. The accounts spoke for themselves. The stock had been very carefully taken by Mr. Carter and his assistant as usual, and they vouched for its being in good condition. Although the profits had not been so large, he did not think it was anything beyond the bad state of trade generally prevailing in Bombay.

Mr. Charles Vernon called attention to the small dividend proposed to be paid, to the expenses incurred, and the small profits made by the Company nowadays, in spite of the large reserve funds they had at their command.

The chairman explained that the reduction in their profits was due in a great measure to the very large drain of troops from India and the small profits made by the better classes of European inhabitants, who were certainly their best customers. There had been considerable reduction in the advertisement expenses than the last year. The travelling expenses might have been a little heavier, but that was on account of agreements having fallen in and the necessity of getting new men from home. He would, however, assure the shareholders, that the executive would be always too glad to carry out any suggestions that would be made in the interests of the Company.

Mr. H. S. Symons said though the dividend of Rs. 40 gave a return of 4 1-2 per cent. on the present value of the share, it was hardly a matter which could come within the province of the shareholders. If they looked to the original price of the share, they would find that on a paid up capital of Rs. 10,00,000 they had made a profit of Rs. 80,000, which, he considered was satisfactory. He was at one with Mr. Vernon when he said that the expenses should be as low as possible. But the chairman had assured them that they were as low as was consistent with the interests of the company.

The Chairman said he knew no manager who was more enthusiastic in his duties than Mr. Carter, and that was a circumstance which gave them great hopes for the future. Again, he had noticed that the recuperative powers of Bombay were great, as was evidenced by the stand it had made against plague, which was one of the severest in the present century.

Mr. Vernon seconded the proposition, which was carried.

A dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per share for the past year was declared. Mr. Alexander McKenzie was re-elected a director, Messrs. Ferguson and Irvine and Mr. Heugh S. Symons were re-elected auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 500 each. A bonus of half a month's salary was ordered to be distributed amongst such of the employees of the company as the manager might recommend and the directors sanction.

Mr Heugh S. Symons proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, the directors, and the manager. He had it on the best authority that the details of the work during the past year would show that the company had overcome more than usual difficulties; and though the dividend was not large, the shareholders might rest assured that every care had been taken of their intérests. The executive had, he felt sure, entitled themselves to the hearty thanks of the shareholders more than at any other period.

The chairman tendered thanks to the meeting for their very kind appreciation of the labours of the directors and the manager. It was unfortunate that the dividend should be so small this year. The

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 22.

Wednesday—Pressure has increased rapidly in Upper India and the depression in North West India yesterday has partly filled up. Pressure changes have been very irregular in Bengal and have been small in the Peninsular and Burma. The pressure is uniform over the north and centre of the Bay and winds have shifted to East. On the Lower Burma coast moderate to heavy rain has fallen. In lower Burma Diamond Island has received four inches, Toungoo two, Rangoon one. Showers have fallen, in Lower and West Bengal and light to moderate showers in the Gangetic plain and Mussoorie Hills, Hazaribagh has received one and a half inches, Gaya one. Practically no rain has fallen in the peninsula. The temperature has fallen rapidly in Burma, Bihar, the Chota Nagpur, the North Western provinces, and Punjab, and is in considerable to large defect in West and Central Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Central Punjab. It is in considerable to large excess in Sind, Rajputana and parts of the Central Provinces. Conditions are slighly suspicious over the Bay where low pressure area may be forming. Irregular pressure changes in Bengal show that the conditions are unsettled in that area and local thunders storms may occur in North East India during the day.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 22ND OF MAY.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid rise of pressure in Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces and Rajputana and slight changes elsewhere. The distribution is slightly irregular and the baric gradients are moderate to steep.

Winds in Berar and the Central Provinces are feebly cyclonic and are moving about the low pressure area there. At the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency also they appear to be cyclonic. In the Punjab and north-West Pyovinces easterly or south-easterly winds are blowing, while elsewhere they are from south-west and north-west. The force has been strong to a gale at Belgaum, Jamnagar, Bhuj, Deesa, Veraval, Neemuch, Khandwa, Malsgaon and Sholapur and fresh to light elsewhere.

The variations of the maximum and minimum temperatures show that the maximum is from 6° to 8° in excess of normal at Madras, Jeypore and Bhavnagar Para and the minimum from 5° to 7° in defect at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad and Neemuch, and 6° to 9° in excess at Karachi, Ajmere, and Saugor. The highest temperature in the shade was 118° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Ahmednagar.

Humidity has increased considerably at Delhi, Agra, Cawpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur and Malegaon and the skies are partially cloudy at Ahmedabad, Surat, Belgaum, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad and Colombo.

Abour a quarter of an inch of rain has fallen at Agra and very light showers at Allahabad, Raipur, Cochin, Secunderabad and Colombo.

The isobars indicate an extremely small area of low pressure on and off the Madras Coast and the weather there is feebly unsettled and is likely to become squally and cloudy. In the Central Provinces there is another small area of low pressure at and about Jubbulpore, Saugor and Raipur, where dust-storms with rain appear probable. At Colomb the wind has shifted to south-west and the sea is reported to be rough. As however there is yet no appreciable increase in the wind velocity there are yet no indications of monsoon although the monsoon winds appear to be blowing in the sea to the south-west of Colombo.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21th May, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah .....inches	29·748
Temperature of the Air .....degrees	86·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·707
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day .....degrees	91·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	82·3
General Directions of wind*	WSW, W. WSW SW
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	miles 172

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY'S "ARMY OF THE FUTURE."

NEARLY thirty years ago the late Sir George Chesney, than whom our country has never produced a more original and logical military thinker, gave a lecture at the Royal United Service Institution on the "English Genius and Army Organisation," in which he explained what he considered to be the true principles that should guide England's efforts to form an efficient army. Acknowledging "that England is always destined to act with a small army", he dwelt on the necessity that it should consist of "really picked men," and that in it "not only should every soldier be effective for the actual business of fighting, but every soldier should be as superior to the ordinary conscript of Europe as the British soldier in India is to the ordinary sepoy of a native chief." And, for the employment of these men, he said:—

"The army of the future, in my view, should be an army of horse-men—not merely cavalry or mounted riflemen, but men trained to the highest degree of excellence in either line; men who should be to other soldiers what the knights of old were to the ordinary men-at-arms—a body quite irresistible: which would sweep away any cavalry of the kind that is commonly to be found in armies, and which, able to move and operate with great rapidity in any direction, would be equally beyond overthrow by any infantry that could be brought against it. . . . I would observe, however that I do not suppose the creation of this new force would obviate the necessity for infantry, or artillery, or engineers; only—and here is the main point—instead of these horsemen being merely a subsidiary body, that the other branches would act in offensive warfare as auxiliaries to the fighting first line, composed of these, our irresistible horsemen."

Sir George Chesney's proposals were received in blank silence, by his very distinguished audience as they involved a complete rearrangement of military ideas, and they were opposed to all the traditional convictions of soldiers old and young. Wisdom has been in some sort justified, however. What would have been the result in South Africa if we had been able to put 30,000 or 40,000 (the numbers mentioned by Sir George Chesney) highly trained and practically equipped mounted soldiers in the field in October 1899?—From "The Future of our Cavalry," in Blackwood.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

GORDON—May 11, at Dhubri, Assam, the wife of H C Gordon, Bengal Police, of a son.

DEATH.

LEWIS—May 13, at Balacherra, Cachar, William Henry Lewis, Manager of the Dulcherra Tea Estate, in his 36th year.

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1901.

HOUSING OF THE MILL OPERATIVES.

AT first sight the proposal submitted to the Improvement Trust at their meeting on Tuesday looks like a benevolent scheme designed for the advantage of the Bombay millowners. The Improvement Trust are obliged to provide sanitary housing accommodation for the poorer classes affected by the improvement schemes and the Millowners' Association propose to utilise that obligation for their benefit. The scheme which they have put forward is creditable to their sagacity as employers of labour but though it may harmonise with the operations of the Improvement Trust we imagine that the Millowners will hardly claim any credit as philanthropists on account of the proposal. From their point of view its main attraction is that it is designed to attach the operatives more closely to the mills, to secure a constant supply of labour and to enable the employers to exercise greater control over the workers in the event of a strike. It is proposed that the Trust shall build dwellings for the operatives in the mill compounds. Hitherto the housing of members of a particular trade close to their place of labour has been regarded as a matter for private enterprise and where employers have been sufficiently alive to their own interests they have provided the accomodation necessary. In Bombay some few mill companies have already built houses for their workpeople close to the factories, but the majority of owners have not been induced to undertake an enterprise which provides a double return for the capital expended upon it. The scheme devised by the Millowners' Association is, however, ingenious and cautious and being also highly favourable to the employers should be generally accepted by them. Whilst anxious to bind the operatives more closely to the mills and having, of course, the desire that they should be decently housed, the masters have no wish to expend capital for this purpose. The idea is that the Improvement Trust shall put up the buildings and in return the Millowners will pay the interest on the capital employed, estimated at four per cent. and will contribute an additional two per cent. as a sinking fund for the redemption of the cost. The buildings, it is calculated, will be redeemed in twenty-eight years and it comes to this, that in return for six per cent on the outlay involved for that period the Millowners will be placed in possession of the dwellings. How the scheme affects the Trust has been explained by Mr. Rebsch and it appears that it is one of the few projects that will benefit everybody concerned. The operatives will get satisfactory dwellings, though perhaps somewhat too near the mills, the employers will get a remunerative property on fairly easy terms and will be able to control their employes more effectively, and the Improvement Trust will be able to deal with one phase of the problem which confronts them and not lose money over it. The Chairman of the Board points out that their efforts to house the poorer classes involves financial loss, which in the case of the Agripada Chawls amounts to two per cent. on the outlay. It is not easy to persuade the people to move into the new dwellings and it is more difficult to obtain rents for that class of property giving an adequate return for the capital expended. By the proposal of the factory-owners the Trust will be recouped its expenditure; and if it be adopted by the whole of the industry the housing question in regard to 100,000 of the population of the City will be solved. If provision be not made for the mill operatives in this fashion they will have to be provided for under the general schemes of improvement; and in that event there would be the doubt regarding the selection of the most suitable and convenient localities for the dwellings and the probability that the people would not enter them. Viewed from a variety of aspects, therefore, the proposals appear to be commendable. It may safely be left to the Trust to watch their interests so far as they are concerned in the scheme, but it may be desirable that they should also see that the interest of the tenants of the proposed dwellings are not unduly subordinated to those of the employers. The aim of the Improvement Trust besides that of constructing thoroughfares is to provide healthy houses for the poorer classes and it is on that ground only that this project has any claims on their attention. They should, therefore, see to it that occupancy of the houses should not be absolutely conditional on the behaviour of operatives in the mills. If the Millowners erected the dwellings by their own funds or if the capital were supplied by any other body than the Improvement Trust the employers would have the right to say that tenancy should be subject to regular and praiseworthy service in the factory. But until the Millowners redeem the buildings the Trust cannot rightly permit them to impose that condition. If they do allow such a proviso the Trust will be reduced in this matter to the position of subserving the interests of employers in labour disputes and to that extent will have departed from their aim to provide sanitary housing for the poor.

A REFORMING HEALTH OFFICER.

DR. TURNER, the Executive Health Officer of the City has been in Bombay only a very short time, but there is evidence that he has not been idle since he took over charge of the Health Department of the Municipality. He has gone about the City, and from his first quarterly report we gather that he saw sufficient in two months to convince him that there is more than sufficient scope for anyamount of reforming zeal he may wish to apply to the sanitary work of the City. He has drawn up a programme of reforms of which he observes that it may appear ambitious. That description, however, neither does justice to the programme nor to Dr. Turner's enthusiastic zeal. When we remember the unhasting and the long resting disposition of people in this country and then regard the twenty items of the programme, which the new Health Officer has set himself to accomplish, the only word that appears to adequately describe the list is stupendous. As Doctor Turner observes many of the subjects to which he draws attention have been already before the Corporation but have not been decided upon. Instead of that fact serving to discourage him he declares his intention to continue to urge these important matters until they are brought to a successful issue. We wish him all success, and hope he may live to a ripe old age; for unless a marvellous change comes over the manner in which the Corporation gets through its business we imagine that Doctor Turner will be an old man before his score of reforms have been carried out. We hope, however, that he will adhere to his resolusion for if most of the improvements he proposes are to be effected, Dr. Turner will have to keep pegging away, taking no heed of delays and discouragements. Taking the items of his programme separately it appears that there should be really little delay in their introduction except that we have to bear in mind that the mills grind more slowly in the East than in the West. At the head of the list is placed the amendment of the Public Health Act of 1888. Then comes the provision of bye-laws, and in regard to this point amendments to the building rules have been proposed by the Commissioner. The third point refers to the registration of births and deaths and Dr. Turner in the body of his report lays stress on the urgent need for improvement in the present system of registration. He explains that out of 24,068 deaths no fewer than 20,900 were uncertified by medical men. In all these cases the causes of deaths are ascertained by inquiries made at the burial grounds by cemetery clerks from the relatives of the deceased. The clerk has to diagnose the cause of death from statements made by the relatives and it thus appears that in ninety per cent. of the cases the stated cause of death is unreliable. Along with a much needed system of improved registration of births and deaths Dr. Turner couples notification of infectious disease and provision of free medical dispensaries. Registration of dairies, cowsheds and milk shops and inspection of the milk supply; drainage, overcrowding and ventilation, scavengering, control of infectious diseases and hospitals for such, housing of Municipal employes and the working classes, the disposal of the dead, and provision of open spaces are among the other subjects which the Health Officer desires to have attended to. The last but not the least item on the programme is the reorganisation of the Health Department. This sketch of sanitary work may not equal the labours of Hercules but in its general result its execution should have as good an effect upon the city as may be supposed to have followed from the cleansing operation which was numbered among the great tasks.

AN AUSTRALIAN MONROE DOCTRINE.

THE Members of the Australian Parliament apparently believe in steaming full speed ahead. Their ship will require a little more ballast if they would prevent it rolling. We read that the seconder of the address on Monday enunciated the principle of an Australian Monroe doctrine. President Monroe, of the United States, first enunciated the doctrine, which has since borne his name, in 1823, when the Spanish South American colonies revolted. In his annual message of that year he said "We could not view an interposition for oppressing them (the South American States) or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European Power in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States." As it was supposed that Spain might transfer her Colonial claims to some stronger power, Mr. Monroe further said "the American continents should no longer be subjects for any new European Colonial Settlement. This was taken as an intimation that the United States bound itself forcibly to resist any further establishmeut of European Colonies in the Americas, but the United States always repudiated this, asserting that the doctrine was merely the affirmation of the principle of "America for the Americans" America would not interfere in European politics and she therefore did not wish Europe to intermeddle in hers. This is not a principle of the national policy of the United States as viewed from the standpoint of International Law, but it will be remembered that when in 1896 the Venezuela boundary question came prominently before the public, America sought to interpose, on the strength of the Monroe doctrine, and achieved absolutely nothing at all beyond illustrating to the world how dangerous a legacy Mr. Monroe had left them if they endevoured to galvanise it into life. Australia may talk of a Monroe doctrine of her own. But the new federation had better leave matters of the kind to be dealt with by the Home Government. It is too late to cry "Australasia for the Australians" and if we look at the map we realise how fully and completely such is the case. So far as Australia proper is concerned there is no fear of any European power seeking to overthrow the existing state of things, but in the islands round about German, French and American possessions are all jumbled together with our own, and in case the people of these seek to throw off the foreign yoke, is Australia to succour them and to fight their battles for them by virtue of an imitation Monroe doctrine? Australia would do well to leave "Yankee notions" of all kinds rigorously alone, or she will find the new Commonwealth has undertaken more than she will care to perform or to pay for.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

LORD LANSDOWNE announced in Parliament on Tuesday night that he had suggested to the Powers a plan for the payment of the Chinese Indemnity. The plan, which may or may not be accepted, is that bonds shall be issued representing each of the Powers' shares, certain revenues being ear-marked for the payment of the bonds, shall be payable to a special board, which would distribute them to the Powers. In case of default all the Powers would suffer together. The arrangement sounds equitable enough at the distance. But that the British Foreign Minister has proposed it will suffice to provoke resistance in some quarters. The French and Russian Ministers have also proposed terms and the two Governments "and probably certain others" were declared a fortnight ago likely to come to an agreement by which their respective shares in the revenue that China will have to set aside for indemnity claims would be a basis for financial operations, allowing of the immediate satisfaction of the claims of individuals and covering of the war expenses of these Governments." In other words, as the "Standard" correspondent pointed out, instead of a lump sum to be demanded from China—which, if obtained by loan or otherwise, would have to be distributed amongst the Powers on a scale still to be determined—Russia and France would like to settle their claims separately, and, consequently, also to receive separate revenues as a guarantee on which to found the financial operations, or loans referred to.

SEASON AND CROP PROSPECTS.

THE weekly returns show an increase of 35,181 in the number of persons in receipt of famine relief throughout India. Towards this result Bombay Presidency contributed 30,709 and the Native States in the jurisdiction of Bombay 4,251. The crop report shows a variety of prospects. In Sind the outlook is good, fair to good in the Konkan, Surat, Khandesh and Satara and in parts of Poona and Broach and moderate to poor elsewhere. The reaping of Spring crops has been completed in almost all districts and threshing is in progress in parts of Shikarpur, Upper Sindh Frontier and Nasik. Cotton-picking is nearly over in Broach and Kaira and lands are being prepared for next season in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Upper Sindh Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Gujarat, the Deccan, the Konkan, the Karnatak, Rajkot, Wadhwan and Baroda. Spring sowing has been commenced in parts of Thar and Parkar, Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara. The fodder-supply is sufficient, except in parts of Sholapur, Bijapur and Dharwar and Agricultural stock generally is in good condition but the water-sapply is becoming deficient in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Dharwar. Prices have fallen in two districts, risen in eight districts and are stationary elsewhere but it is satisfactory to find that prices generally are better than was the case this time last year. Bombay Presidency alone has now 373,262 persons in receipt of relief under all heads. In other parts of the country there is little cause for anxiety.

IT is officially notified that under Section 25 of Act XXVI of 1881, entitled the Negotiable Instruments' Act, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare Friday, the 24th May, to be a public holiday. Friday will be observed as a Post Office holiday, work being performed as on Sundays.

THE Madras mail, which was due to arrive at the Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. yesterday, came at about 1. p.m. The delay was caused, it is said, by the derailment near Jehur of a goods train, which had started for Bombay.

THE Mahsuds have within the last few days, paid up a further instalment of their fine, leaving less than Rs. 20,000 now to be collected.

WE are extremely glad to learn that a marked improvement has occurred in Lady Strachey's condition. She is now considered out of danger.

Mr. Pedler, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, will proceed on three months' privilege leave in July Mr. J. S. Slater officiating for him.

LIEUTENANT STOLBERG, a Boer Officer, who was a prisoner of war at the Camp at Diyatalawa, Ceylon, is proceeding to Europe, having obtained his release from Lord Kitchener.

THE Madras Revenue in the first month of this official year (April) shows the remarkable increase of Rs. 11 1-2 lakhs over the same month last year. The increase was mainly under Land Revenue.

BETWEEN 500 and 600 Mules have reached Calcutta from China. These will be carefully examined in order to determine what number are fit for baggage animals for mountain batteries. The remainder will be available for ordinary transport purposes.

THE sittings of the Allahabad High Court were resumed on Monday. Mr. Justice Knox will act temporarily as Chief Justice. Nothing has yet been settled regarding the appointment of a permanent successor to Sir Arthur Strachey.

THE Magistrate of Cawnpore has issued summonses to the editor and publisher of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (as well as a warrant against the Cawnpore correspondent of the paper) to answer a charge of publishing a libel against Mr. Hoff. The case will be heard on the 29th instant.

MR. HERBERT FANSHAWE makes over charge of the Delhi Division, on retirement from the service on the 23rd instant, to Major Davies, who will hold the post temporarily for two months until Mr. Gordon Walker returns from leave. Mr. Renouf will officiate for Major Davies as Deputy Commissioner, Simla.

IN a note about Madras Steamer Freights the 'Times of Ceylon' writes:—Colombo has good cause to sympathise with the merchant of Madras. Although our local merchants are not held by a clever rebate agreement, they are bound hand and foot by the "Ring" in the matter of freight to Australia, Madras and Colombo combined might possibly be able to offer inducements for steamers to come this way to fill up outward and homeward chiefly with Madras cargo, and on to Australia and back, to complete the run, with chiefly Ceylon cargo.

ONE of the latest endeavours of the late Sir Arthur Strachey as Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court was to expedite the disposal of appeals of small value and, if possible, to curtail their number. To this end he framed rules by which all second appeals below rupees 500 in value are, on presentation, ordered to be put before a single judge under Sections 551 of the Procedure Code. The judge either admits the appeal, in which case summons is issued to the respondents or he dismisses it summarily. This is final, subject only to an appeal under the Letters Patent. While making these changes it seems a pity that the Court did not go further, and apply this procedure to all second appeals, irrespectiveis of their value, as we believe is done in Bombay. Such a rule would stifle a very large number of useless appeals which are only prosecuted to obtain delay or through litigiousness.

THE LOST ART OF CATCHING.

MR. HAROLD MACFARLANE has much to say in the "Monthly Review" on the coming cricket season. To enter upon a season comprising one hundred and sixty-six fixtures, he remarks, with the prospect of finishing 58 per cent. of the games begun, as in 1900, is scarcely conducive to intensifying or even holding the public interest in the greatest of summer pastimes, which interest is chiefly centred upon the aforementioned one hundred and sixty-six inter-county meetings. Cricket is not the only pastime in which one is obliged to recognise that "bete noir" of the sportsman, the drawn game; even a football season will disclose the fact that 20 per cent. of the fixtures end in drawn games, but the great difference which exists between the perfect equality of the opponents in the football draw and the sometimes very exasperating inequality of the players or rather of their respective scores, in a drawn game of cricket, renders any comparison between the two impossible. As far as football is concerned the drawn game is bearable, with regard to cricket it is—well, highly undesirable.

If we compare the number of drawn games in the county championship matches, which in the aggregate amount to nearly 43 per cent. of the matches entered upon, with the drawn games played in inter-county fixtures twenty-two years ago, we find that there are practically twice as many drawn games played to-day as there were then, when out of fifty county matches begun only eleven remained unfinished.

Into the respective merits of the bowlers and batsmen of to-day and yesterday we do not intend to enter here; there are some uncommonly good bowlers to-day, and there were some uncommonly good bats at the end of the seventies—of the quality of the bowling at the end of the seventies and the batting at the end of the century there is no question: we also prefer to leave to others the question respecting the desirability of encouraging groundsmen to subject their wickets to a species of enamelling process—an undoubted source of high scoring and consequently of drawn games and the Clerk of the Weather will not here be taken to task because he has of late years been good enough to provide us with better cricketing weather than we are altogether accustomed to: fine, dry weather and enamelled wickets are undoubtedly conducive to drawn games, but bad fielding and deplorable catching have much more to answer for, and it is with them that we shall deal.

"I admit," said recently one of the finest cricketers that ever stepped into the field, a man of vast experience in the cricket of both to-day and yesterday, Mr. A. N. Hornby, "that the large number of drawn matches played now is a bad feature of the game, but that is not the fault of the rules. It is simply due to shocking bad fielding. The fielders should hold catches, and then there would be more finished games. For instance, take Noble's innings in the test match at Old Trafford last year (1899). He was missed before scoring, and then stayed in for two days. The fielding is not so good as it used to be, and it is this alone that is responsible for drawn games."

The President of the Lancashire County Club, had he so desired, instead of referring to an incident of the season of 1899, could have found illustrations in plenty in last season's play; he might have quoted the expensive mistake that resulted in Ranjitsingbji's adding 122 runs to his total against Kent at the end of last August: he might have recalled the seven chances missed in the course of Surrey's first innings against Middlesex at Lords, whereby five batsmen, who might have been out for 33 runs, scored between them no fewer than 244—as Surrey lost, notwithstanding the generosity of their opponents, perhaps this illustration would hardly have been apposite; he might, however, have mentioned the dropped catch given by Brown in the course of his famous innings of 163, the highest ever hit for Players against Gentlemen at Lord's, a mistake that probably lost the match to the Gentlemen and, as a curiosity, he might have alluded to the extraordinary fortune attending Mr. T. H. Page when playing for Hants against Essex in July, this gentleman being missed no less than four times in rapid succession.

That bad fielding is solely and wholly the cause of drawn games we should not like to say, but it is an undoubted fact that it is the principal agent in their production, for slackness in the field is provocative of a rapidly rising score, and heavy scoring is in four cases out of five the apparent origin of the drawn game; as for missed opportunities in the way of catches, every chance lost is equivalent to giving the batting side an extra batsman and one who enters upon his innings with his eye in: no wonder that drawn games are so frequent when it is not unusual to find that practically from fifteen to seventeen individual innings have been played ere a complete side has been dismissed for the first time.

The British public, reading its morning paper, observes that Abel was missed with his score at 0, and was at fault on more than one occasion, and promptly forgets the incident; if missed opportunities of getting rid of an opponent were entered in the score—although to read that Abel was "m.c. (missed from a catch) by Jones 0, m. run out (missed run out) Brown, 42, m.c. Robinson, 76, m.st. Jones 152, not out 215," might create confusion—the public would eventually realise the vast number of mistakes that are made in first-class cricket each day of the season and would in time, perhaps, regard good fielding as just as important a factor in the game as good batting and good bowling, a consummation devoutly to be wished.

To discover the exact number of catches missed in first-class cricket in the course of a season would necessitate enlisting the services of an up-to-date Argus whose many eyes would also have to be fitted with the latest improvements in telephoto lenses; in the absence of this friendly help, for the purpose of this article, we collated one month's (August) cricket reports in an absolutely unbiased contemporary, with the result (keeping in mind the fact that a good proportion of the chances given, even when observed from the Press-box, are not alluded to in print) that we were anything but reassured as to the fielding displayed by our best elevens. In the following table we show how the 165 catches missed in August, which we succeeded in tracing were distributed among the fifteen first-class counties; we also give the number of wickets taken by each team during that month, whilst in the third column, in order to reduce all the teams to the same common denominator, we append the percentages of chances missed to wickets captured:—

	County	Chances Missed	Wickets Captured	Percentage of Chances Missed to Wickets Captured
1	Warwick	11	45	24
2	Derby	11	61	18
3	Gloucester	23	140	16·4
4	Sussex	19	126	15
5	Notts	10	68	14·7
6	Somerset	11	86	12·8
7	Worcester	14	117	12
8	Middlesex	19	163	11·6
9	Essex	9	88	10·2
10	Hants	9	90	10·0
11	Kent	11	138	7·9
12	Surrey	5	140	3·5
13	Lancashire	5	119	4·2
14	Leicestershire	4	96	4·1
15	Yorkshire	3	127	2·3

Warwick owes her position at the head of the list to an epidemic that, as Tom Emmett would say, was certainly not catching. It broke out with exceeding virulence in the match against Worcester, when not only was Bowley missed in the slips, but Arnold, who was thrice missed at the same figure and twice later on, gave five unaccepted chances in an innings of 113, an exhibition of fielding that was only redeemed by the exceedingly brilliant running catch with which Walter Quaife dismissed Wilson. Later in the month Mr. Percy Perrin enjoyed, at the expense of Warwick, some of that remarkable luck that pursued him through August. Derby's worst fielding *debacle* took place in their match with Notts, which they undoubtedly lost through their bad fielding. Goodacre, who was twice missed, scored 67; Carlin was missed once, and scored 63; J. Gunn, missed at 0, scored 54; and Iremonger, missed at 31, scored 65. Although Mr. F. Townsend brilliantly caught J. T. Hearne in the Middlesex match, the Gloucestershire fielding was frequently at fault; and in the Surrey match Hayes, Abel, Mr. Crawford, and Stedman had an extra innings each, whilst Lees was presented with a couple.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

REJECTION OF SIR H. FOWLER'S AMENDMENT.

LONDON, MAY 21.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Sir H. Fowler's amendment to the Finance Bill was rejected by 300 against 123.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE FOREIGN POST OFFICES AT STAMBOUL.

Lord Lansdowne replying to a question in the Lords said the Government was determined to insist upon reparation for the conduct of the Turkish officials regarding the Foreign Post Offices.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S PLAN.

In the Lords, Lord Lansdowne said he had suggested to the Powers a plan whereby China should pay the indemnity by bonds representing each of the Power's share, certain revenues would be earmarked for the payment of the bonds and be payable to a special board, which would distribute them to the Powers. If China proved a defaulter then all the Powers would be collectively affected.

His Lordship said, he hoped for a speedy reduction of the troops in China.

AN AUSTRALIAN MONROE DOCTRINE.

At the meeting of the Australian Federal Parliament, yesterday, the seconder of the address enunciated the principle of an Australian Monroe doctrine.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE CAPE INVASION.

LOSS BY WESTRALIANS.

LONDON, MAY 22.

Kritzinger with 200 men has re-entered Cape Colony.

It is stated that the fresh invasion is due to the continued British harrying movements in the southern part of Orange Colony.

The casualty lists show that the Westralians lost one officer and five men killed and nine wounded in the fight at Grobelaarsrecht on the 15th instant.

THE MURDER OF ALFRED GEARY.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 22.

The sentence of death passed by the Court Martial at Jhansi on private Jennings, North Staffordshire Regiment for the murder of Alfred Geary is commuted to one of penal servitude for twenty years. The court recommended the prisoner to mercy and the sentence was reduced by the Lieut.-General Commanding Bengal, the reduction being afterwards confirmed by the Governor-General in Council.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Plague mortality continues to decrease throughout India. The returns for last week show a total of only 1,918 deaths against 2,592 in the preceding seven days. The improvement is marked alike in Bengal, the North-West Provinces and the Punjab.

RETURN OF INDIAN TROOPS FROM CHINA.

The following are the dates of sailing from China of the troops returning to India.

Bikanir Corps, 27th May.

Ulwar Corps, 1st June.

25th Madras Infantry and 3rd Company Madras Sappers, 31st May.

1st Madras Pioneers, 7th June.

H. E. GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW.

General Sir Robert Low, Commanding the Forces, Bombay, takes 90 days' privilege leave to Tasmania next August.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer s. s. Rewa left here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ross arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Pekin (extra), from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Tientsin (extra), left Moji (Japan), for Singapore, on the 21st instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer.

Surats dull

Good Bhownuggar 3 13-32.

The Manchester market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 5-16
Bar Silver	27 1-2

THE meteorological telegram reports this week from the South-East Trades area indicate that the winds continue stronger than usual, blowing from about the normal direction. Heavy rain has fallen both at Zanzibar and in the Seychelles. At Zanzibar the average rainfall for the whole of May is eight, and at the Seychelles four and a half inches, while at Zanzibar the actual rainfall has been ten inches during the past fortnight, and at the Seychelles three and a half inches during the past week. Again this week no telegram has been received from the Mauritius.

THE rains in the early part of this month did serious damage to the crops and buildings in the Khyber region. The barley crop on the threshing floors was washed away. The Khyber road was greatly damaged, and in Bara Valley and Tirah great floods occurred, and a considerable number of cattle were drowned. Terrace cultivation suffered, as the hillsides were swept clear in some instances. Reports from Dir state that the rain and floods damaged the Dir-Chitral road in many places.

A RETIRED English jockey named Roberts, while returning to Paris by train from a suburban race meeting was set upon in the railway carriage by two young men, who had noticed that he had won a considerable sum of money. He was brutally assaulted and rendered insensible, and in that condition was robbed by his assailants of all the money in his possession. The whole scene had been witnessed, unkown to the thieves, by a woman in the next compartment, who watched them through the glass window in the partition. When the train arrived in Paris she gave information to the railway officials, and the thieves were arrested.

THE VICEROY'S SHOOTING TOURS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

His Excellency the Viceroy is proceeding on a short shooting excursion into the hills beyond Simla, his camp being formed at Naldera on the 9th June.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MAY 22.

Major Sherard, from the 5th Bombay Cavalry, is appointed Commandant of the 6th Bombay Cavalry.

Captain S. P. James, I. M. S., Madras, has been selected to assist in the investigations of Doctors Christopher and Stephens, who have been deputed to India by the Malaria Committee of the Royal Society, to study malarial fevers in this country.

The Government of India have approved the proposals made by the Commander-in-Chief to empower General Officers Commanding Districts to extend at discretion temporary leave up to fifteen days to officers playing with regimental teams in football, cricket, hockey and other tournaments. This sanction applies to officers of both British and Native Corps and is an extension of privilege already granted in the case of polo tournaments and in connection with the Gurkha Brigade cricket team. The Commander-in-Chief has sanctioned a similar concession in connection with the Bombay Presidency Rifle meeting.

Estimates amounting to one and a-half lakhs of rupees are sanctioned for quarters for European and Native staff attached to the Cordite Factory at Wellington.

Proposals for increasing the strength of the India Army Nursing Service are still before the Government of India, but no change is likely to be made immediately. General issue of Khaki haversacks is to be made to British Rifle Regiments, which have not less than three years to serve in India.

The move of depot of the 2nd Bengal Infantry from Agra to Nowgong has been sanctioned, pending the decision regarding the location of the regiment on the return of the service companies from China.

The hospital ship Gwalior is returning to China.

A small Committee, Composed of Major Fegen, R.A., President, Major D. M. Thompson, Commissariat Department, and Captain C. H. Gough, Remount Department, will shortly assemble at Calcutta to class the mules arriving from China with a view to their disposal for mountain battery and transport work. Between three and four thousand mules in all have been purchased under General Gaselee's orders in China, and these will be shipped in batches to India during the next few weeks.

Last week a few men in the Northern Waziristan Militia behaved in an insubordinate manner, but their show of temper was limited to starting for their homes. They have since returned to duty, and no special importance is attached to their misbehaviour. The half civilised tribesmen who are enlisted in these militia corps, observes a paper, cannot be expected, of course, to understand at once what discipline means. The raw material, however, is good, and it should prove satisfactory enough in the long run.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS—MAY 22.—Little, 2nd Lieutenant, Bombay, 20th Hussars, on leave from Mhow.

Part, 2nd Lieutenant, Bombay, 20th Hussars, on leave from Mhow.

Lleddor, Lieutenant, Bombay, R. H. A., on leave from Mhow.

DEPARTURES MAY 22.—Coury, 2nd Lieutenant, Punjab, 1st Dorsetshire Regiment to join, to Ferozepore.

Dunbar, Lieutenant, R. F. A., on leave to Colombo.

Wilson, Major Madras, Ordnance Department, to join Bellary Arsenal, to Bellary.

CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY TEAM.

SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WHEN the selection committee appointed to chose the Presidency team are casting about for likely players there are eight new players whose claims to a place in the team will have to be carefully considered. The players in question are: Captains J. D. W. Davy, J. T. Weatherby, L. E. S. Ward, A. C. Norman and M. F. R. Wingfield, all of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and C. Rumboll of the I. M. Railway, Major E. J. Lamb, and Lieutenant J. C. S. Hughes, R.N. All these players are, or will be, in good practise before the Bombay match in August and if there is any merit in previous performances with both bat and ball in England and out here, I quite expect to see most of them included in the Presidency team. It is of course too well-known that cricketers who have acquired a great reputation at their schools oftener than not fall off greatly when they come out to India, but such has not been the case in connection with most of the above players who in one way or another have made their mark in Indian cricket. J. D. W. Davy, a hard hitting bat and fair change bowler, is a most consistent performer and did well in regimental cricket last season at Ferozepore.

J. T. Weatherby should, barring accidents, be certain of a place in the team. He is from all accounts one of the best all-round old public school players in the Presidency at the present time. He has, of course, still to make his mark in Bombay cricket, but I have very little doubt that his all round play will be regarded favourably by the selection committee.

L. E. S. Ward who is already in form, having scored a century in a regimental match the other day, is a fast run-getter and may do big things as a bat. He will be down from Poona about the end of July and will be able to get accustomed to the Bombay ground before the Presidency match.

A. C. Norman, who is at Deolali with Captain Davy, has not had many opportunities of getting much practice lately, but is from all I can learn a really good bowler. He took 10 wickets for 92 in the Cambridge Freshman's match of 1898, against the pick of public school players up that year, and the bowler with such a performance as this to his credit ought to be good enough for a place in the Presidency team. He is not likely to get any practice at Deolali, but there is nothing to prevent him bowling for an hour or so every day at a stump. This is always good practice for a bowler and I fancy would quickly enable him to get into form. It would, of course, be necessary for him to make a few appearances in matches in Bombay, and this, I understand, he will be able to do.

M. F. R. Wingfield is a keen player and that he can bat well is proved from the fact that he had an average of exactly 30 for the Charterhouse XI in 1896. He has only been out in India two months and is, as yet, untried, but I imagine he will quickly establish himself as one of the best bats in the Presidency before the season is many months old.

Of the other players C. Rumboll is coming from Jhansi where he earned a great reputation as an all-round player, skippering the I. M. Ry. team for several seasons and scoring several centuries. If he should be in anything like the same form here his claims to play in the great match of the season will have to be carefully considered.

Major E. J. Lamb, of Secunderabad fame, is one of those players who can always keep in form without practice which, however, he will have plenty of opportunities of getting in Bombay. The loss of Greig will naturally be severely felt, but in Major Lamb the Presidency will find a good substitute.

Lieutenant J. C. S. Hughes, R. N., comes to Bombay with the reputation of being one of the best all-round players who assisted the United Service Club at Portsmouth during the last two seasons. This club, my readers will scarcely need to be informed, is one of the strongest in the south of England, and the player who can come through the season with a good average in its matches must necessarily be more than an average cricketer. From the foregoing notes it will be gathered by lovers of the game that the task of the Selection Committee will not be an easy one. The number of likely players this year far exceeds that of any previous year since the institution of these matches, and I am afraid there will be some heartburning when the final selection is made.

R.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

SPANISH ART AT THE GUILDHALL.

NEW OPERA AT THE SAVOY.

THE QUEEN'S DOUBLE.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The announcement that one of the always well-considered and interesting picture exhibitions given annually in the gallery of the Corporation of London in the Guildhall was to be devoted to Spanish art was one that aroused much curiosity. Ancient or modern Spanish art? one asked oneself. A special exhibition of either might be equally fascinating. The answer to the speculative query is to be found in the fact that the present exhibition includes both. Of the two modern Spanish art seems the less familiar. Fortuny we know, and at the Guildhall we find Fortuny rearing himself a head and shoulders above all other Iberian moderns. The rank and file of modern Spanish art seems quite contentedly to satisfy itself with the exhibition of its own frequently extreme cleverness in the direction of realism—a realism, be it understood, superficial rather than penetrating, vivid of sensation as a rule rather than profound of sensation. Modern Spanish art, as we find it at the Guildhall, seems to pay little or no allegiance to former great masters—with the purely decorative, as distinguished from the merely actual side of things, it has nothing at all to do. Except for an occasional touch of religious sentiment it is not perceptibly sentimental. It has, apparently, strong tendency to go to Venice and paint Venetian subjects, but it paints best of all subjects drawn from the daily life about it and landscapes seen under its own familiar blazing sun. Apart from these it strays sometimes in the direction of large canvases, dealing with historical subjects drawn, not infrequently, from its own Hispano-Moresque struggles; such efforts, though often replete with accomplishment, are usually slightly affected with the dulness that is the bane of all historical canvaser. The Fortunys in the exhibition under notice are a brilliant series of performances. No. 5 ("Head of a Negro of Morocco"), is a magnificently broadly-painted bearded head, with ear-rings, crimson skull-cap, and white burnouse about the head; and "The Garden of the Poets" (No. 142), "The Spanish Marriage" (No. 177), and "The Selection of a Model" (No.180), shows his extraordinary qualities in painting at their fullest developement. With a fine general breadth of treatment he united an extraordinary precision in detail, a marvellous sparkle and crispness in detail. In personal observation these works are extraordinarily wealthy. One might live with them for very long without exhausting all they would have to say to us. "The Communion of the Nuns" (No. 31), by Enrique Melida, is an important and impressive painting. The sombre background, its rapt heads, its masses of blacks and whites, just relieved by the touches of gold and colour on the officiating priests' robes, all these render it decidedly remarkable. As specimen of landscape in which is rendered the effect of extraordinarily brilliant sunlight, we may take as exceptionally remarkable No. 6 ("The Coast of Alicante") by Joaquin Sorolla by Bastida, and No. 11 ("A Garden at Seville in November"), by Manuel Garciary Rodriquez. These, by their exceptional brilliancy, captivate the eye at once, but beyond the pictures that we have cited and some others by the same artists that may be included with them, the modern Spanish art here shown does not seem to greatly exceed the average of an English Academy exhibition. The collection of works by old masters of the Spanish school is a very fine and interesting one; we have hardly left ourselves room to deal with it in detail, so will merely say that, from a gathering together of pictures, nearly all of exceptional interest, the two chief gems seem to be No. 127, "Don Balthazar Carlos in the Riding School," by Velasquez, and unsurpassed for splendour and richness of colour and No. 51 ("Dr. Payrel"), by Goya, the three-quarter portrait of a man in a pale grey coat, with a blue-patterned white waistcoat, the actuality of this as a presentiment of a personality, the refinement of its colour, and the liquid flexibility of its execution constitute it one of the marvels in the field of painting.

At the Holland Fine Art Gallery in Grafton-street there is just being opened a summer exhibition of pictures by modern Dutch artists. The modern Dutch artist has behind him a national tradition of art that has not been broken or forsaken; he has before him a country which in large part remains as his artistic fathers have told him that it was. And under these conditions he produces, and continues to produce, work of fine and mature quality—work that in its essential qualities more truly artistic than much that is more excitedly talked about. In the exhibition under notice we have by J. Maris "The Harbour, Dordrech," a tranquil picture but full of subtle suggestions of movement—in the clouds, in the glimmering water—the colour is a harmony of varied greys, lightened occasionally by the dull reds of brick buildings, the dull blue of a painted boat, which direct our attention to a slight note of sharper, paler blue in the sky. The painting which gives us the view from this same artist's studio is a most masterly rendering of soft, rich, flat country, sprinkled with wind-mills, and seen under a spacious sky. "The Sands at Scheveningen," by W. Maris, shows us, under the grey sky of every day, a simple expanse of sand, upon which wait some patient saddled donkeys—the picture is executed with a certain calm mastery. A water-colour, "The Marshes" by Th. de Bock, has a sky of remarkable sublery, against which are relieved trees of the delicacy of filagree. The "Interior," by J. H. Weissenbruch, is quite masterly in its handling, the background window seems absolutely luminous and to illuminate everything.

The new opera at the Savoy is, as everybody knows by now, one of the most successful that has been seen there of late years. It is also artistically one of the best. In spite of the merry mood into which it charmed everybody, one could not remember without sadness that these were the last words of the master who had left his work to be finished by another. Mr. German has at once made our regret more poignant and brought us comfort. He has brought himself into Sir Arthur Sullivan's style so skilfully that we are reminded of him all through the evening more than we should have thought possible: he comforts us because he shows us that there is one ready to fill his place worthily. Captain Basil Hood's libretto of "The Emerald Isle" is almost more Gilbertian than Gilbert. Of course Ireland is by nature a quasi-Gilbertian country, and that, so far, made his task easier. The story which Captain Hood tells rests, of course, on a solid basis of impossibilities. And that is precisely what we want. We have, to begin with, a secret meeting of rebels held in daylight just outside the Lord Lieutenant's Castle. We have a Lord Lieutenant who wants to force the Irish to talk with an English accent, and offers elocution prizes. We have rebels who become loyal when they learn of the Lord Lieutenant's American descent. We have soldiers who are allowed to disobey orders without remonstrance from higher quarters, and then decide to obey again for no particular reason. We also have Irish colleens who alternately fling stones at the English soldiers and sit on their knees. And we have a scion of Brian Boru who thirsts for vengeance because he was sent to Eton and Oxford. But there is also an element of grimmer satire in the book. The readiness of members of secret societies to turn spies and to suspect everybody else of spying is one of the mainsprings of the action, and the prominent rebel who threatens everyone in turn with a blunderbuss and a halter is almost serious. The story is slight, it is true; but there are plenty of incidents, each arising naturally out of the other; and Captain Hood never allows himself to forget the golden rule that even the wildest extravagances of the comic characters must bear some relation to the story and to themselves. Here the various disguises of Professor Bun, which are the chief cause of laughter, are all necessary to the story, and they are assumed in a way completely consistent with the nature of the Professor. If it were not so they would not be half as diverting as they are.

Captain Hood writes a dialogue which is pointed without straining after effect, and natural without being commonplace. He makes puns as if by instinct, and some of them are very good. A fault in the book is that the end comes abruptly, after a period of comparative stagnation, and is not made quite clear. Thus it hangs fire somewhat, though in itself highly ingenious. The figure of blind Murphy is also unsatisfactory. For it is contrary to playgoing nature to despise a person with a tenor voice who sings passionate love-songs. But, then, can we have any liking for a man who is not blind at all and gets all the advantages which blindness might confer? It is no excuse that he comes of a family of hereditary blind fiddlers. What is more important here than like or dislike is the question whether he is to be taken seriously or not. It almost looks as if Captain Hood had begun by intending to make a sort of Dick Deadeye, but had thought better of it, and then had changed his mind again. But take it all in all it is an excellent book. One is able to take an interest in the people on the stage, and even to be curious what is going to happen next. The dread of the supernatural, which plays so important a part in it, is quite natural, and it is quite natural that people in the situation of the rebels should take advantage of it. So that we have the true Savoy formula—relentless logic seriously applied to impossible premises.

Mr. Edward German has succeeded brilliantly in his difficult task. How difficult it was probably none but himself can realise. He could not be too much German without making the work sound patchy. He could not be too much Sullivan without making his own share sound unreal. He has hit on the happy mean with great discrimination. He has not imitated Sir Arthur Sullivan baldly and slavishly, and he has not asserted himself too much—not more than was necessary for freedom of utterance. There was one circumstance which helped him: the songs had mostly to be either Irish or English in character, and he had a chance of painting a little local colour over his score to disguise both his own personality and that of Sir Arthur. That Mr. German can score remarkably well we all know, and practically all the orchestration is his. It is as ingenious as Sir Arthur's, but not the same; for want of a better phrase we must say it is more modern. But it is not heavy, nor noisy. Neither does Mr. German forget that a comic opera does not address itself to experts.

The gem of the whole opera is the end of the first act. The scene is cleverly devised by the librettist, and the music fits the situation admirably with its mixture of romance—for after all the legend of the Fairy is the substratum of it all—and of Comedy. And the stage manager has done his share with perfect discretion and skill. As far as the music is concerned, though the melodies were Sir Arthur Sullivan's, their handling and combinations and the singular appropriateness of the orchestral colour are Mr. German's. The net result is to make one look forward with keen interest to Mr. German's independent operatic work. The acting is excellent. As Professor Bunn, Mr. Walter Passmore does perhaps the most artistic work he has ever given us. He is full of inventiveness and free from exaggeration, and through all his disguises he always remains Professor Bunn. As Rip Van Winkle, when he frightens the Devonshire men, he is best of all, and his suggestion of the Fairy Dance is irresistibly funny though it is barely a suggestion. Mr. Jones Hewson as the blank-verse-speaking Earl, Mr. Evett as Terence O'Brian (the Anglo-Irish Rebel), and Mr. Lytton as Murphy (who plays the Irish pipes) are admirable. And a special word of praise must be given to Mr. Crompton for his Devonshire accent and his excellent singing of a Devonshire song, and to Mr. R. Rous, who was delightfully funny as Dr. Fiddle. Miss Isabel Jay, Miss Rosina Brandram, and Miss Louie Pounds have the chief female parts, and all three are—each in her own way—as good as the most exacting could wish.

"The Queen's Double," a four-act romantic drama, was produced by Miss Janette Steer on Saturday night at the Garrick Theatre. Like the play now running at the Imperial Theatre it is founded on the story of the diamond necklace. In this version it is a daughter of the people and leader of the "Sans culottes," one Leoni de Mericourt, who is induced by Jeanne de la Motte to impersonate the Queen. Leoni possesses a power and mastery over the rabble which is second only to that of a Joan of Arc. She sways the impulses of the people and teaches them to believe in the good intentions of the King and Queen. Leoni is, however, simple enough to believe Jeanne de la Motte when she tells her that it is the personal wish of the Queen that Leoni shall impersonate her and fool the little Cardinal to the top of his bent. Leoni, however, discovers the plot, and in her endeavours to circumvent the conspirators fights a duel with the Cardinal and addresses the mob from the Palace of Versailles, masquerading in this latter adventure as the luckless Queen of France.

The author, who prefers to remain anonymous, has cleverly woven the action round the incident of the wonderful necklace. It is a melodrama pure and simple, in which all the characters are either saints or villains, and its success is materially helped by the becoming costumes and the frequent and striking situations. Miss Jannette Steer had a long and difficult task in doubling the parts of Marie Antoinette and Leoni. Her impersonation of the ill-fated Queen though excellent in some respects, was lacking in dignity. With the role of Leoni Miss Steer was more successful, and there was force and virility in her performance, especially in the scene where she harangues and dominates the populace. In his elaborate and carefully thought out charater study of Cardinal Rohan Mr. Mackintosh displayed all his old power and intensity, though at times his impersonation was marred by a tendency to exaggeration, especially in the more emotional passages of the drama. De la Motte found a fitting representative in Miss Eleanor Calhoun. Mr. Edward O'Neil gave a striking picture of the renegade Vicomte de Courtevas, and Miss Lettice Fairfax and Mr. Luigi Labiache rendered excellent assistance in their respective parts.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending May 10th, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	381	310
Karachi	443	287
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	5	6
Surat	60	29
Thana	104	93
Khandeish	5	4
Nasik	2	2
Poona (excluding City)	2	3
Satara	2	2
Kolaba	9	11
Ratnagiri	42	20
Belgaum	75	45
Dharwar	74	54
Karachi (excluding City)	7	6
Hyderabad (Sind)	1	1
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	7	5
Kolhapur	38	24
Cutch	96	83
Baroda territory	4	3
Dharampur	2	0
Janjira	14	11
Total	1,379	1,004
Week ending May 3	1,196	1,040
Total to date	447,443	351,149

Poona (including Cantonment), Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Kanara, Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Sachin, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, and Savanur have been free during the week.

IT is noteworthy, remarks the "Englishman," that the thunderstorm which burst over Calcutta on Saturday night was a real Sou'-Wester instead of the usual Nor'-Westers prevalent at this time of the year. It was accompanied by very vivid and almost constant lighting flashes of great intensity, and with gusts of wind almost cyclonic in character and strength. The heavy rain, which accompanied the storm continued for several hours, with the usual result, owing to defective drainage, that many streets, roads and lanes in both quarters of the town, were converted into miniature canals. The heavy fall has done immense good as it has swept the roads clean of every particle of refuse and dust. No damage appears to have been done in town to either trees or buildings. A green boat crossing from Chandpal Ghat to Ramkistopur was caught by the storm when half way across and capsized. Three of her crew, and two native passengers, managed to scramble on to her keel and were rescued by the serang of a launch belonging to the Hughli Mills.

ARRIVAL OF MORE BOER PRISONERS IN BOMBAY.

DESPATCHED TO AHMEDNAGAR.

THE s. s. Manila, (Captain R. L. Haddock, R. N. R.) bringing a second contingent of Boer prisoners from South Africa, for Ahmednagar, arrived in Bombay Harbour about midnight on Tuesday. The vessel anchored off the Sassoon Dock, where the prisoners were landed yesterday afternoon. They were brought ashore in barges and subsequently despatched in two trains to Ahmednagar. The strictest precautions were observed to prevent the recurrence of any incident like that connected with the arrival of the previous contingent, when one of the prisoners escaped. On that occasion permits were issued to privileged persons to enter the jetty shed at the Prince's Dock, but in spite of the precautions observed some people without passes got inside the barricades. On the present occasion the place of landing was changed, no permits were issued and instructions had been given that nobody except the military on duty would be allowed in the dockyard during the disembarkation and entraining of the prisoners. The Boers brought by the Manila number 490 and include four officers. The escort numbers twelve officers and 106 men. The trains were due leave at 5-40 p.m. and 6-15 p.m., respectively, the first conveying seven British officers, four Boer officers, 240 prisoners and 50 men of the escort; and the second carrying six British officers, 246 prisoners and 56 escort. The names of the British officers are Captain H. G. N. de Berry, 2nd H. L. I.; Lieutenant C. Shepherd Cross, 57th Imp. Yeomanry; Lieutenant C. R. Pilkington, 77th Imp. Yeomanry; Captain H. F. McClintoch, A. P. O. C.; Lieutenant P. Ryan, Q. R. V.; 2nd Lieutenant C. R. White, 3rd Yorks; 2nd Lieutenant G. F. Hastings, 3rd R. Lancers; 2nd Lieutenant F. W. Johnson, R. I. Fusiliers; Lieutenant M. C. Scott, 6th R. Warwick; and Captain S. R. Pike, A. O. Dept. Captain Mossberg, Swedish Army; Mr. W. O. Dowd, Censor and the Rev. W. de Voe de Wet, Chaplain, also accompany the prisoners. The Boer Officers are Comdt. Presler; Lieutenant Gayer, Lieutenant Prinsloo and Lieutenant Vandyke.

THE LANDING AND ENTRAINING.

The prisoners were brought ashore in barges and the first batch landed a little before five o'clock. A train had been run into the shed on the far Jetty where troops usually land and after the Boers had been drawn up on the pier and examined they were entrained, the greatest care and deliberation being exercised, in the process. Apparently the general public had not become aware of the place of landing for at this time there were but few people in the vicinity of the dock premises. Nobody but the military on duty was allowed to approach the dock on the side of the landing jetty but the small knot of spectators that had gathered were permitted to view the representatives of the enemy from the opposite side of the dock. Guards were furnished by the Oxford Light Infantry and sentries were stationed along the railway line and all round the dock basin. The prisoners were placed twenty-four in a carriage, six in each compartment, with an escort of four British soldiers in the end compartment which was separated from the rest of the carriage by iron bars. The prisoners were thus placed in a cage and at least one Tommy of the escort realised that fact. Afterall were in, the number in each compartment was checked and then the train was permitted to start at about six o'clock. This contingent of the prisoners were quiet in demeanour, though one carriage full made a half hearted attempt at a tune. One of the carriages was set apart as a hospital and in this was one invalid with a bandage around his head. At least one other man among the mass of the prisoners also had his head bound up. As in the case of the first contingent to arrive in Bombay the number of old men and young boys among them was remarkable.

It was after half past six when the second lot were brought ashore, which was not until after the second train had been drawn up on the jetty. As it was then getting dusk the prisoners were not formed up together on the pier but were taken from the barges in numbers sufficient for each carriage and marched in each case with escort to the train. A nearer view of these men was possible than in the previous case, partly it may have been because the military officers deemed that the handful of spectators would act as a barricade behind the single line of soldiers guarding the front portion of the train which extended beyond the barricade formed by the yard gates at that point. A dhooly was requisitioned to place an invalid on the train and an ambulance wagon brought through some sick members of the escort who were sent to the Colaba Depot. Some of the Boers purchased milk from a native vendor, and many of them appeared to be supplied with tobacco. One individual showed that he had no ill feeling at the fortune of war by impartially borrowing a boxof matches from an Oxfordshire Infantryman on the line and the matches were impartially handed up on the point of a bayonet, When the Boer would return them the Tommy was generous and made him a gift of the box. Although these men were no more demonstrative than those who had preceded them some of them were more cheerful and as the train at last steamed out they called "Good bye" and promised to see the onlookers again. Said one with an un-English accent, "Good bye; hope to see you when we pass by again once," and said another with greater correctness of phraseology and accent: Good bye; we'll see you again soon." Apparently the latter believed that the trouble which has brought him to India will shortly be at an end. The train had steamed out by half past seven. The whole of the arrangements had been carried out quietly and with perfect order. They were directed by Lieutenant-Colonel Riddell, acting in Command of the Bombay District and Lieutenant-Colonel Sinclair Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

AFRICAN CRICKETERS AND THE WAR.

THE objections of Mr. Conan Doyle to the presence of the South African cricket team in Great Britain were anticipated by the Hon. James D. Logan, who has undertaken the financial responsibility of the tour. Writing from Capetown to Lord Hawke on April 1, the Hon. W. Logan states, says the "Yorkshire Post" that "one great feature will be that at least four-fifths of the team have been on active service." They have had a long spell of fighting in Natal and elsewhere since the commencement of hostilities, and are consequently as much in need of a rest and change as any of those brave volunteers from the homeland who are now being relieved after a year or more of arduous service."

A peculiar interest attaches to the inclusion in the team of Mr. J. H. Sinclair, of the Transvaal. During some of the operations of De Wet a train was derailed and fired upon, and Mr. Sinclair, with about 70 others, was taken prisoner by the Boers. They had to march 30 miles a day, and presented a very sorry appearance when one day a British force got in touch with De Wet's rearguard south of the Magalisberg, captured a gun, and killed several of the enemy, the others decamping in hot haste, and allowing their prisoners to walk over to their friends and rescuers. An officer was called upon to take charge of the motley-looking, foot-sore company who had thus regained their liberty. "Fall in there," was his order. "Ah, Mr. Mitchell, how d'y'do?" The officer was Mr. Frank Mitchell; the rescued prisoner a fellow-cricketer, Mr. J. H. Sinclair, whom the Yorkshire batsman had met on the playing-fields of South Africa under much pleasanter circumstances.

Under all the circumstances, the English cricketing public can be trusted to give their Colonial visitors a very hearty welcome, and pay little heed to the ill-considered criticism to which the venture has been subjected. The team now on shipboard is made up of the following players: Murray Bisset, Western Province (the probable captain); E. A. Halliwell, Transvaal; C. F. Prince, Midlands; A. Tancred, Transvaal; B. C. Cooley, Natal; W. Shalders, Griqualand West; A. Reid, Western Province; A. Bisset, Western Province; M. Hathorn, Transvaal; J. H. Sinclair, Transvaal; G. Rowe, Western Province; R. Graham, Eastern Province; J. J. Koetzs, Western Province; J. D. Logan, jun., Western Province. In addition Mr. G. O. B. Llewellyn, a brilliant young cricketer, who is now about qualified for Hants, will occasionally assist the team.

The military authorities have granted permission for the team to use as their colours the colour of the South African medal ribbon.

THE Supreme Court of California gave judgment in the Fair will case, reversing the judgment of the lower courts. The claimants, Mrs. Herman Oelriche, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Charles L. Fair will thus obtain possession of the fortune of 25,000,000 dols; the law costs will not be less than 1,000,000 dols.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. T. W. Cuffe being in the chair. There were present Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. H. G. Gell, K. N. Wadia G. Lund, Haji Yoosaf, Haji Ismail, Fazalbhoy Visbram, S. D. Khote, Drs. Ismail Jan Mahomed, and K. E. Dadachandji.

EXPERT OPINION IN RESPECT OF DRAINAGE.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner who stated that the question of the drainage of the Malabar Hill District and of the villages of Vadalla, Khara, Gowari, and Dharavi and the purification of the sewage at Love Grove outfall has been for some time engaging the attention of the Executive; submitting the main features of the schemes which have been determined upon for draining these areas; and proposing the deputation of Mr. G. C. James, Deputy Executive Engineer Drainage, Special Branch, to England for one month and 20 days, in continuation of privilege leave for one month, at a net cost to the Corporation of Rs. 1,540, for consulting the firm of Messrs. John Taylor Sons and Santo Crimp on various points in connection with the proposed schemes.

Sir Bhalchandra proposed that the Corporation be recommended to adopt the suggestion made by the Commissioner in his letter, dated the 13th May last. Sir Bhalchandra said that it would be of advantage to depute Mr. James for the purpose, because in the long run it would be economical. It was necessary to get expert advice in a matter of this kind. The Corporation had sanctioned that the drainage of the Malabar Hill should be out carried on the Shone system the whole cost for which would be about seven lacs of rupees. Mr. James had proposed to introduce a new system of drainage in some parts of the city. It was but fair that before it was introduced they should have expert advice with regard to it.

Mr. S. D. Knote seconded the proposition, which was adopted.

INSUFFICIENT WATER SUPPLY.

On the statement from the Commissioner, showing details of the storage and consumption of water in the Municipal lakes, being laid on the table, Sir Bhalchandra said that the water supplied to the City was insufficient and unwholesome. He hoped that the difficulty experienced by the people in regard to water would be removed as soon as possible.

The statement was then recorded.

ALLEGED CHAOTIC STATE OF SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved: "That the attention of the Municipal Auditors be drawn to the following lines in para. 10 of the letter No. 10,303, dated the 6th February 1901, from the Chief Accountant to the Municipal Commissioner, and they be asked to explain why it was that under Section 137 (1) of the Municipal Act they failed to report forthwith to the Standing Committee the chaotic state of the suspense accounts mentioned in the para.'

"The lines of the para. referred to run as follows:—

'The suspense accounts are in a chaotic state, the reason being that these accounts have never been maintained on systematic audit principles. The audit that is conducted by the audit clerks is not an intelligent one.'"

Mr. K. N. Wadia seconded the motion, which being put to the vote was rejected.

REPORT OF THE HEALT OFFICER.

The Committee considered the Health Officer's report for the first quarter of 1901.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna in proposing the recording of the report remarked that it promised several sanitary improvements in the future, and it was to be hoped that with the co-operation of the Corporation and the Standing Committee, the new Health Officer would soon be able to fulfil those promises. If the suggestions made by the Health Officer with regard to the surface drainage were carried out, the Municipality would be able to do away with many complaints made against the sanitation of the town. The Corporation ought to be congratulated on the selection they had made in their new Health Officer.

In seconding the proposition Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said that the several sanitary reforms suggested by the Health Officer were no doubt good in themselves, and if the programme of reforms consisting of about 20 different items were carried out in its entirety he (Dr. Dadachanji) failed to see the necessity of having an Improvement Trust in the city. As the native proverb went the new Health Officer had been "thundering" a good deal, and it was to be hoped that this "thundering" would be attended by a plentiful downpour of rain. (Laughter).

Dr. Ismail was of opinion that if the Corporation and the Standing Committee would support the Health Officer, he would be able to do a deal of good to the city.

The proposition was adopted.

FILTHY CONDITION OF THE SETTLING TANK.

Dr. Ismail Jamahomed moved: "That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the filthy condition of the Settling Tank of the Malabar Hill Reservoir and he be requested to order the several compartments of the basin to be emptied and cleaned before the monsoon.

Dr. Ismail placed on the table a bottle containing water taken out by him from the surface of the settling tank in the Malabar Hill Reservoir. The water was of a reddish colour and highly charged with vegetable matter. He also laid on the table another small bottle which contained vegetable scum as it was found floating on the surface of the water, and which when dried had the appearance of some muddy paste emitting an offensive smell. He said that the contents of the two bottles were proofs positive of the condition of the water in the reservoir. The specimen of water was taken from the surfaces of the settling tank but if it was taken from under the surface of the water, he was sure that it would look four times more dirty than what it was in the bottle. He drew the water and put it in the bottle in the presence of the inspector at the reservoir. The scum, which was nothing more than decaying vegetable matter, was removed from the surface of the water, and was allowed to dry for two days. It was the scum which made the Tulsi water so offensive to smell, and about which there was such a hue and cry raised in the city. Complaints came from all quarters, and the Water Engineer was thereupon as

(4) Supply is only given from the settling tank in emergencies. The inspector has orders to inform people when to expect filtered water. Arrangements are now being made to fit up a set of screens in the inlet wall, which will remove all scum and other floating matter.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

ODD PROPOSALS.

Six years ago an eccentric old man of Odessa, a description that savours, perhaps, of Lear's nonsense rhymes, but is in reality a faithful definition of the whimsical and aged inhabitant in question of the great port of the Black Sea, died leaving a fortune of four million roubles to four nieces who had, previous to the windfall, lived in distinctly modest circumstances. Agreeing in principle with Archbishop Trench, who described the sin of pride as the sin of sins, the testator, in order to check any semblance of vainglory, and perhaps with the idea of proving that truth is not unwilling to plagiarise fiction, stipulated that the four maidens for fifteen months priorto their receiving their respective legacies should earn their living either as chambermaids, washerwomen, or farm servants, and appointed lynxeyed executors to see that the covenant was carried out to the letter. The amount of experience these young persons gained of the art of proposal during their ordeal can be gathered from the fact that as no member of the four was consumed with the desire of committing her own and her sisters' experiences, eight hundred and sixty-three in number, to paper, they are likely to be irretrievably lost. That the loss, however, cannot be of any great consequence appears to be assured by the fact that at least eight hundred and fifty-nine overtures of matrimony were declined without compliments, but it is to be hoped with thanks. One can but conjecture what would have happened to the confident Puritan who, riding to the home of the lady of his affectionate esteem, remarked to the damsel on his arrival: "Rachel, the Lord hath sent me to marry thee," had Rachel been one of the four relentless young Russians. Certainly the reply would not have been couched in words similar to those used by the aforementioned maiden, who with proper humility gave as her answer, "The Lord's will be done." In affairs of this kind as in many another like situation, confidence is of vast service to the proposer; and it is quite within the bounds of probability, such is the inconsistency of the sex, that had the first four of the ardent eight hundred and sixty-three proposals been couched in terms similar to those used by the aforesaid proud Puritan, or such as a certain bold bishop of to-day uttered when proposing to the lady of his choice in the days of his intrepid youth, that is to say, the casual remark, "So we are engaged, are we not?" that the fortresses surrendering the hearts of the heiresses would have succumbed at the first assault.

One of the greatest of arts in the difficult science of proposal is that of choosing the moment that is most propitious for the important disclosure, and it must be admitted that some of the seemingly most inauspicious occasions have turned out the best, inso-much as the answer given was in the affirmative. A case in point occurred rather over a year ago, the scene of the exploit being none other than an omnibus and the retailer of the circumstance a doubtless sympathetic young lady who formed the third of the inside passengers. The principals in the matter entered the vehicle at Piccadilly Circus at the same time as the third passenger, and by the time it reached Hyde Park Corner—and there is no apparent reason to give rise to the supposition that the time was in any way protracted by an upheaval of the roadway—in a whisper perfectly audible to the third, the leading gentleman in the little comedy proposed to the lady and was accepted.

To propose at a dinner party half way through the meal is about as difficult a feat as most people would care to take on, and is certainly one that does not promise to be attended by much success. A certain Irish prelate, pious and witty, was, however, equal to the task, and so neatly did he urge his suit under cover of a "poulet roti" that, figuratively speaking took him under its wing, that ere the Sweets put in their appearance, in fact, he had already tasted of them, and being indeed the sweet of success found them naturally very much to his liking. It was a "winning bone" that carried him to victory; and casting away all formality he pulled it for the wish with his neighbour, who happened to be the chosen lady. Having secured the "wish," the prelate whispered to his future wife, as he laid down his part of the bone of contention, "Will you lay your bones with my bones?" And the lady blushingly consented.

One of the most lengthy courtships ever recorded was reported in an eighteenth century New England journal in the following terms; "Married at Bridge water, December 16th, 1788, Captain Thomas Baxter of Quincy, aged sixty-six, to Miss Whitman, of the former place, aged fifty-seven, after a long and tedious courtship of forty-eight years, which they both sustained with uncommon fortitude." The diffidence displayed by the Captain was due mayhaps to the fact that he could not find words in which to express himself, or, finding them could not bring himself to utter the important question. The latter quandary is one that frequently afflicts those who have not made a study of the art of proposal, and sometimes is surmounted by the exercise of considerable ingenuity. Take, for instance, the case of the gentleman who stood confessed at the celebration of the "Diamond Jubilee" of Pitman's system in 1897. Finding that he was tongue-tied, but realising that his hands still possessed their freedom of action, he jotted down the difficulty in question on paper in the symbols of shorthand. The lady of his affections, he knew, was ignorant of all matters phonetic, and he guessed that when she received the paper he would be called upon to translate the document, and this, he felt, would so prepare the way that the rest would be easy. But the lady expressed no desire for a translation, and laid the paper on one side for future consideration. The feelings of the unfortunate artist in symbols can better be imagined than described, until at their next meeting the recipient calmly told him that she had deciphered his message and the answer was in the affirmative. The artful lady, be it known had sent the proposal in shorthand to Sir Isaac Pitman with a request that he should supply the transation and the request was complied with.

In days of yore and of ballads the Knight of the Palpitating Heart was wont as a guarantee of good faith to offer, on making his proposal, to lay down his life, if necessary, in accomplishing any quest preferably the slaying of a dragon—upon which the lady of his devotion elected to despatch him; to-day such offers should be made with circumspection—they may be accepted. Two years ago, for instance, the rivals, Messrs. Lloyd Smith and William Crowe, for the affection of beautiful Gertrude Moore, of Louisville, Kentucky, demanded of their inamorata some test whereby they could prove the strength of their love Miss Moore, who evidently was a lover of the spectacular, if not of Messrs. Smith or Crowe, suggested that they should jump over a high bridge over the Ohio river. Crowe, the intrepid, accepted the challenge, and, notwithstanding the fact that five, out of even men who attempted the feat were killed, leaped into the river 98 feet below, and escaped uninjured. Miss Moore and Mr. Smith witnessed the feat, and the latter, not to be outdone stated that he would attempt the feat the following Sunday; as he was evidently the more sensible of the two aspirants to her hand it is to be hoped that Miss Moore accepted him and forbade him to fulfil his promise. In which case, all things considered, Mr. Crowe would have been one to whom congratulations could have been appropriately offered.—Globe.

PROSELYTISING UNDER DIFFICULTIES

I meets the old lady in the street, and she's on at me as I weren't at church on a Sunday morning Well, and I weren't there—it ain't allus as I can get, though I goes more oftener than some of 'em as you knows yourself. But I tells her as I ain't over-fond of walking. 'Well, then,' says she, 'why don't you come to my chapel, as is nearer, of an afternoon?' And I says as I don't hold with they chapels, not as I knows no more about 'em than I counts as you does, Master George. But I knowed as she wouldn't like my saying as I didn't hold with them. Ho! but she up and says, 'I'll give you a little book to read on it, John,' says she. 'I ain't a-gotten no time for reading of no little books,' I tells her. 'Well, then,' says the old lady, 'I'll come in one day and read to you while you works.' Well, arter a bit she comes, and I were all ready for her. I were 'mition hard of hearing that day, as a man oughter to be when there's women-folk about. So soon as she's sotten down in chair, I outs with my pipe and lights un. I had putten un away for six months or more acos he were that strong as I couldn't abide un no longer, and he took a powerful lot of drawing. It were all about a gardin as she read, and I reckon as you chap as preaches in village hallthe were meant to be gardener. But I were powerful hard o' hearing that day.

"'Read us that bit about they taters again, will you, missis?' says I, after a bit.

"'Why John,' she says, a-looking up and a-coughing, 'there beant nothing about taters in the book.'

"'Nor in the gardin neither!' says I.

"'Not in our gardin, my good man.'

"'Then if you've got a gardin and ain't got no taters set, I don't holp wi' your gardener.'

"'Ah, but John, she says, 'ours is a spiritual gardin.'

"'Then, says I, 'you oughter to have a licence for un which you ain't got, and I don't hold wi, that neither. But read up, missis, if so you're set on reading. I be terrible hard of hearing.

"Well, she downright screeches for three minutes or more, and then a puff of bacca-smoke gets down her throat and sets her off a coughing.

"'I never could abide they 'smoking kerridges,' says she, awipping of her eyes.

"'I counts wi half of them as rides in 'em is druv there so as they shouldn't allus have women-folk messing around,' says I, and with that she goes."—Blackwoods—

THE LOST ART OF CATCHING.

(Concluded from page 4.)

When Mr. Bromley Davenport scored 69 for Worcester, he was missed at 30, 36 and 56. Mr. Blaker was missed thrice in scoring 57 not out for Kent; and Mr. Perrin, when he ran up 134 not out—Oh! the irony of these 'not outs'—for Essex, enjoyed a fair slice of fortune, for he was missed by four different men at 39, 56, 113 and 129 respectively! Although Mr. Fry and Relf made some more than ordinarily good catches in the Gloucestershire match, and K. S. Ranjitsingbji dismissed Tunnicliffe on one occasion, and Barton on another, with catches adjudged by eye-witnesses to be above the average even for him, the Sussex eleven excepting Tate, in the match v. Yorkshire, were frequently at fault. Mr. C. E. de Trafford, before he scored his 62 runs for Leicester (in eighteen hits), was missed in the slips at 3, and eventually gave four unaccepted chances in his brief but lively innings. Lord Hawke, in scoring 26 was missed thrice. Mr. Lowe, in scoring 74 for Worcester, enjoyed three innings; and Sussex practically lost all chance of scoring a win over Hants by missing Barton at 1 and 30 in his first innings, which augmented the score of his side by 51, and in his second at 19 (he only secored 22 however), and by letting off Webb at 15, whereupon he increased his score to 70.

The chief mistake made by Notts last August consisted in letting off Mr. P. F. Warner at 72, whereupon he scored 134, and in not holding catches given by Mr. W. P. Robertson, who augmented the score against them by 62. At a later date they also had the misfortune to miss the opportunity of dismissing Mr. Mclaren at 23, whereupon he scored 77. On the other hand it must not be overlooked that Mr. Oscroft superbly caught Mr. Marriot in the Leicester match, and that the catch with which Mr. G. J. Groves dismissed Tyldesley must, notwithstanding the fact that it was the cause of the downfall of a great Lancashire batsman, have been the source of much pleasure to Mr. A. N. Hornby.

To comment upon all the missed opportunities afforded in the month of August would entail the printing of a Supplement, but it may be mentioned that when Hayes scored 175 against Hants, and Mr. Mason 137 against the same county, the former was missed three times and the latter twice; that Kent probably lost an opportunity of beating Lancashire through missing Mr. Hartley in the first innings at 11 and 38, and that they had to pay 122 runs (net; if we take into consideration the number of runs accruing to his various partners the gross score would probably be much higher) for the luxury of missing K. S. Ranjitsinhgji; that Lancashire paid dearly for missing Mr. Jephson at 23, that gentleman eventually scoring 138, that Middlesex fielded execrably against Yorkshire and, as we have already pointed out, against Surrey, though in the former match Mr. J. Douglas greatly distinguished himself by a magnificent running catch which dismissed Rhodes. If the chance given by Mr. Dixon at 21, when he complied his not-out score of 126 against Leicester, had been accepted, there is every probability that the Notts score would have been reduced to one-half the proportions it attained, in which case at the end of an innings apiece both counties would have found themselves very evenly matched, whilst Surrey, in her return match with Middlesex would have pressed the home county much harder than she did had Mr. Wells, who scored 62, returned to the Pavilion caught in the slips at 24, and had not Mr. Warner, who amassed a century, enjoyed a respite at 47. The wonderful fielding displayed by Holland on the Lancashire match and by Hayes and Clode in the match with Notts, went far to redeeming the mistakes made by Surrey during August, but these mistakes cost her dear in some cases, especially when Mr. Palairet, in the match which Somerset won by 26 runs, was missed at 7 and eventually totalled 83.

To the best of our ability we show in the following table the net cost of the various mistakes we have traced in county matches during August, and also the names of those counties which benefited by the mistakes of their opponents and the extent to which they benefited: it is, of course, impossible to account for every run thrown away, but the aggregate of 4258 given through missed catches may be accepted as the minimum, for we have taken into consideration neither the runs accruing to the respited players' partners—runs that would not have been obtained had he not kept up the opposite wicket—nor additional extras also accruing from the innings being lengthened:

County.	Runs given to Opponents by missing Catches.	Runs received from Opponents.
Middlesex	438	330
Kent	411	298
Gloucestershire	405	189
Derby	381	105
Worcester	359	316
Notts	326	318
Somerset	302	270
Hants	289	248
Sussex	259	261
Essex	243	207
Surrey	231	331
Warwick	212	117
Lancashire	193	159
Leicester	154	161
Yorkshire	40	438
	4258	4238

The huge bonus of runs given to Surrey batsmen owes its magnitude chiefly to the fact that Hayes, who scored 515 runs during the month, was actually presented with 224, or over 40 per cent., by his opponents; Abel, Hayward and Mr. Jephson also benefited by the mistakes of their opponents to the amount of considerably over 100 runs apiece, one mistake enriching the captain's aggregate by 115 runs and another Abel's aggregate by 111. The Yorkshireman most favoured by his opponent was Mr. Taylor, whose aggregate for the month, 412 runs, would have been reduced by 43 per cent. had all the catches he gave been accepted; in a more modest way the popular captain of the Yorkshire eleven was also the recipient of several extra innings augmenting his aggregate for the month which totalled 278 runs to the extent of 88. To Mr. Perins's good fortune in August we have already alluded: it only remains for us to add that, if his opponents had taken advantage of all the opportunities afforded them, instead of his aggregate for the nine completed innings played by him in that month, amounting to 352 runs, his total would not have exceeded the second century by more than a couple of runs. Other recipients of over 100 runs during the month under analysis were Barton (Hants), Mr. J. A. Dixon (Notts), Mr. C. J. B Wood (Leicester), W. Quaife (Warwick), Mr. J. Douglas and Mr. P. F. Warner (Middlesex), Mr. Mason (Kent), K. S. Ranjitsingbji (Sussex) and Mr. L. Palairet (Somerset).

If in the course of twenty-seven days county cricket over 4000 runs are, together with the time they take to compile, wasted, we may infer that in the course of the whole county season, in which a grand total of 123,013 runs were scored last year, some 18,000 unnecessary runs are given away through bad catching. If this is the net result of missing catches, what must be the aggregate cost, taking into consideration the runs accruing through the lengthened partnerships and through slovenly fielding—surely sufficient if they could be eliminated, or nearly eliminated, for accidents will happen, by smartness in the field—to greatly reduce the present proportion of over 40 per cent. of games drawn?

The result of the meeting of the county captains has been to discountenance any project of altering the law of l. b. w. in favour of the bowler and to initiate a crusade against doubtful bowling; the prospect the approaching season holds forth as regards drawn games is therefore very promising, and great scores will thrive more than ever unless there is a revival of the good fielding that was current in the days of the Walkers, Parr, and many other captains of the past, who kept up their teams to so high a standard of fielding that to miss a chance was regarded by the offender in much the same light as if he had committed a crime. This standard, we are afraid, is hardly likely to be again attained as long as so much first-class cricket takes place under present conditions. If it is absolutely necessary to play day after day, country committees should pay more attention to the fielding form displayed by the members of the eleven; at present, if a batsman plays a succession of single-figure innings, the chances are that he loses his place in the eleven; if, on the other hand, his fielding, say at mid-on, results in his opponents amassing many runs through his slovenliness in the field and through dropped catches on his part, not the slightes notice is taken of the fact, so far as leaving him out of the eleven is concerned, as long as his batting average is on the right side of thirty, though in many cases a not gain would accrue to the team if the batsman were left out in favour of a safe field and less brilliant performance with the willow. It was very noticeable during the course of last summer how those wicket-keepers who had been temporarily incapacitated, when they at length resumed their positions behind the stumps, displayed more than ordinarily brilliants form as the result or their enforced idleness; if, instead of waiting until they were prevented by accident or illness from playing, the selection committees of our county clubs were to rest their fieldsmen at the first sign of staleness in the field, we feel sure that the gain in having smart fielding and safe catching would more than compensate for the temporary absence of even a really great batsman.

Failing a great improvement in fielding, and especially in catching, or some extraordinary weather that will have the effect of destroying the plumbness of the prepared wicket and yet allow sufficient time to play matches out, we do not see what is to save us from an increase in the percentage of drawn games during the ensuing season, and from the customary columns of suggestions showing how the game could be improved by playing it in slabs, the sides taking it in turn to occupy the wickets for periods varying from ten minutes to two hours, or from those extremely original notions for the elimination of the drawn game, namely, the plan of adding an inch to the height of the wicket or introducing an extra stump. If the art of catching has really fallen into desuetude and the missing of catches is not occasioned, as we believe it is, by staleness brought about by too much cricket, and by want of fielding practice, we would suggest that the situation would be most easily met by altering the wording of Law 22 so that it read: "Or, if the ball, from a stroke of the bat or hand, but not of the wrist, "ought, in the opinion of the Umpire, to have been held before it touched the ground"—'caught.'" We are certainly not ripe for such a drastic alteration in the laws at present, but—

TWO AHMEDNAGARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—An apology for the persistency with which the Pro-Boer papers have maintained their cry against Ahmednagar may, I think, be found in the fact that there are two places of that name.

One of them is situated on a tributary of the Sabarmati, N. E. by N. of Ahmedabad and is shown on page 79 square E. D. of the 1899 edition of the *Times* Atlas. The other is the delightful little station on the Dhond-Manmad line so well known to residents in this Presidency. The *Times* Atlas spells these two places 'Ahmednagar' and 'Ahmadnagar,' respectively and, since you have spelt it with an 'e', I have no doubt some of your contemporaries have looked up the wrong place which, by the way, is situated on a portion of the map not likely to be noted for its cool breezes.

I may say that, although I was for some time stationed at the 'Nagar on the Dhond Manmad, line, I do not remember ever having seen the name spelt with an 'a' as is does done in the *Times* Atlas and have myself always spelt it with an 'e.'

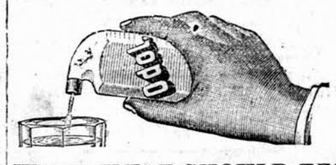
Bombay, May 22. SHIKARI.

A NEW METHOD OF MEASURING SPACE.

In August of 1898 a German astronomer was searching for two small members of the huge family of minor planets: They had long been lost. The wanderers escaped the keen grasp of the photographic plate, but it caught a prize for which that whole family would gladly be bartered—a minor planet, indeed, in point of size and brilliance, but moving in most unusual path. The new planet is perhaps not a hundred miles in diameter, and would be in no wise distinguished or important if it moved among its peers. But some unknown cause has placed Eros, thus aptly named after the little wayward god, in a path such as no minor planet had ever before been known to pursue, a path which brings it on rare occasions very near the earth. During this last winter the first occasion has fallen out: we shall have to wait thirty years for a better opportunity of determining the planet's distance, and it was impossible to neglect such a chance of determining by this means the distance of the sun within the limits of 100 000 miles. And so astronomers have plunged anew into the work the observations are finished, and the calculations are begun.

For the first time in this solarparallax hunting photographic methods have to a great extent superseded the heliometer and other instruments of visual observation; and to this will be greatly due whatever measure of success may be achieved. There is still matter for controversy concerning the respective merits of photographic and visual measures, when each method can be given full scope. But there can be no doubt that when it is a case of utilising odd half-hour breaks in almost continuous cloud, such as was experienced last winter, the advantage in all on the side of the photographic plate, which does its work in a minute or two, and allows the observer to make his measurements upon it at leisure. It is fortunate that English astronomers have been able to rely entirely on their photographic telescopes. At Greenwich, Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin long series of photographs have been obtained, which will serve a twofold purpose. Whenever the weather has permitted work at each end of a night there will result an independent determination of the planet's distance, after the manner of the Mars' work at Ascension, based upon the distance which the observatory itself has moved during the night. And when such pairs of observations made in Europe are wanting there still remains the chance that somewhere in America they may have obtained, at their end of the long base line, observations which will combine with the observations made in Europe to give a second result.—"Blackwood."

The Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo was opened on May 1. It was intended that Mr. McKinley should start the machinery by electricity from Vicksburg, a thousand miles away, but the machinery was not ready, and that part of the ceremony has been postponed until May 20—a fact which makes English observers remark that they are not invariably quite "on time" even in the smartest country on the face of the earth.



WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

By the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the abovementioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

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COTTON CULTIVATION IN INDIA.

COTTON-GROWING IN NAOSARI.

A Bombay Mill Agent, writing in the "Indian Textile Journal" says:—

Cotton grown in this district comes within the generic name of "Broach." Its cultivation is spread over the southern boundry of the cotton belt of Gujerat. The fact is significant with regard to "Broach," that the more southward you go, the better the quality. Hence it is that "Naosari" is looked upon as the best of Gujerat Cotton.

The class is strictly fine, colour white, with a staple over an inch long. It is soft and somewhat silky to the feel, and is of moderate tension. The different grades of "Broach" can be classed thus, in order of quality: (1) Naosari, (2) Surat (including Sion and Kim,) (3) Broach (including Kanum).

The annual average output of "Broach" is 150,000 bales, of which 12 000 can be creditad to Naosari, about 18,000 to Surat, and the rest to Broach.

It may be mentioned, by the way, with regard to "Surat," that cotton grown on the northern banks of the "Tapti" is inferior to that grown on the southern, and is placed in the market five per cent. cheaper. The latter must be considered the real "Surat." A mixture of these two is frequent, and what is palmed off to the buyer in the Bombay market is generally the mixed article.

It is interesting to note the gradual rise in the price of "Naosari," which, twelve years ago, notwithstanding the quality, was quoted at Rs. 2 less than "Surat." In consequence of the erection of a pressing factory the staple became more widely known to shippers and Bombay millowners. A demand sprang up, and the price attained the level of "Surat." In course of time the Ahmedabad millowners began to go in for it, and since the last four years they have been taking up half the quantity. The competition was keen, and rigged up prices by Rs. 8 to 10. On account of this "Naosari" is easily negotiable at Rs. 10 higher than "Surat," although, judged on its merits, the difference should not exceed Rs. 5 to 6. Because of the higher range Bombay millowners are to a certain extent debarred from dealing with the cotton as freely as they have done in the past. At times, when Ahmedabad is not a keen buyer, the price slips down to its real level, and enables Bombay millowners and shippers to be free purchasers.

The number of ginning factories in Naosari itself is three, while there are seven more in the district. Out of a total of ten, only six are working at present. It is the custom here for the ginning factories to buy kuppas on their own account, for it is difficult to find merchants who are buyers of kuppas. Consequently, in the majority of cases, the gins may be looked upon as trading and speculating concerns, and speculation has its risks. Very often, when buyers are scarce, and market declining, the margin is adverse for the owners of gins, who are reported to resort to malpractices, although it must be said that there are honourable exceptions. Messrs. Tata & Sons are proprietors of one of the ginning factories, while the rest are owned by Kunbis.

The different purganas (districts) in which the cultivation of Naosari cotton is carried on are six in number, viz., Parnbole, Supa, Surbhen, Athuva, Maroli, and Teladi. Kuppas produced in Teladi is found to contain leaves. This is due to the peculiarity of picking, the kuppas being picked along with the pods. It is next stored in the house of the cultivator where the process of extracting kuppas from the pod takes place.

The fact is not to be lost sight of that those purganas which lie more towards the east yield kuppas of the better sort. It is curious that even in the same purgana the output of the eastern portion differs considerably in quality from that of the west. Take the case of Maroli. The quality of the yield of the east is the best of "Naosari," while the quality of the west is not only inferior, fetching Rs. 8 to 10 less, but the yield itself is also little, when is perhaps due to the proximity of the soil to the sea coast. The case of Supa is similar. Kuppas from the remaining districts is good all around. The soil is black, verging on yellow in certain places. Weather conditions seem to have different influences on different colours. Kuppas cultivates on black soil is damaged by excessive rainfall. Here less of rain is wanted, while with regard to the lighter colour the reverse condition obtains. Excessive cold, also, is likely to tell both on the quality and quatum of the crop.

The cotton season extends to the end of April. The preparation of land is before the rains, and the sowing commences with the first showers. Re-sowing is necessary in case the seeds are washed away by too much rain. Four months later, i.e., in October, bolls put in their appearance, and the time they take to ripen is two months (December). The bolls that appear later on ripen quickly, say, within the space of a fortnight. Consequently kuppas extracted from the original bolls is of better quality inasmuch as it takes more time to mature. This also accounts for the fact that kuppas of the last picking is not quite up to that of the first.

The picking commences in the beginning of January. On an average there are four pickings in a season, at certain intervals. Early morning (6 to 9 o'clock) is preferred for this purpose, because of the presence of frost, &c., which might enhance the weight. The kuppas is next conveyed to a shady room less exposure to heat and sun might reduce the weight. The pickers are paid at the rate of one pice for 5 pounds of kuppas gathered, and the quantity an individual gets through in three hours is about 20 pounds, and thus his wages amount to one anna. Kuppas is sold by the cultivator in "Bhars." The weight of each Bhar is 24 Surat maunds, i.e., 912 lbs. (1 maund weighing 38 lbs.)

The holdings of the cultivator are small, averaging from 8 to 10 acres. Those farmers are rare who produce in a season 25 to 30 Bhars, the normal being 3 to 4 Bhars. The outturn of fine cotton from 1 Bhar is roughly 300 pounds, and to produce 1 Bhar almost 3 acres of ground are necessary. This gives an average of 100 pounds of fine cotton per acre. It may be mentioned by the way that the ryot seems to believe in the theory of the rotation of crops in order to save the productive powers of the land from getting exhausted. Thus, on the same land there is an alternate succession of kuppas and jowar.

The following figures, which represent in a rough way the cost of cultivating kuppas on one Bigha (23-40ths of an acre) will prove instructive:—

	Rs.	a.
Breaking land, ploughing &c.	3	0
Seeds (7 lbs at As. 10 per maund)	0	2
Weeding (once or twice or more in a season, according to the quantity of rain. On each occasion, say, about 12 female labourers are required for 1 day and paid As. 2 a day)	2	8
Picking (1 pice on 5 lbs., average outturn 200 lbs)	3	2
Contingencies, e. g., resowing, &c.	0	4
Rent of land	4	0
Total	Rs. 13	0

Now the yield of kuppas per one bigha would come to 5 maunds in normal times, and the average price a maund would fetch is Rs 3-4. The cultivator thus realizes Rs. 13-4 per bigha, and the cost, we have seen, comes to Rs. 13. The difference to the good is Rs. 3 4-0 per bigha, or roughly Rs. 60-0 per acre. The average holdings, as we have said, amounts to 10 acres. Hence a cultivator under fairly prosperous conditions makes about Rs. 60 per annum, on which he has to maintain himself and his family. What his condition would be in days of drought and famine it is sad to imagine. Such is the case in the favoured province of Gujerat, where nature is somewhat lavish in her bounties. Let the reader be left to moralize on the condition of the poor ryot in the less favoured districts.

The method of cultivation is essentially primitive. Implements of the same antiquated pattern are used as did duty centuries ago. The tiller can only boast of the same amount of knowledge as his great-grandsire did of old. The world may be ringing with the news of some great discovery; elsewhere agriculture may have made gigantic strides by the aid of chemistry, knowledge of manures, and improvements in tools and labour-saving appliances; the yield of the land may have quadrupled or even quintupled, still the Indian ryot has not awakened from ages of sleep and ignorance. What is wanted is that a few capitalists should bring to bear on the matter wealth and intelligence and wean the ryot from a conservatism as old as the country of his birth. One such has indeed come forward. Through his enterprise experiments have been made, especially in Naosari, to grow cotton out of Egyptian seeds; but somehow or other, through uncontrollable circumstances, they have not been so much of a success as to warrant their adoption on a large scale. But indeed help can be given in other directions which might tend to the amelioration of the crop.

What struck me while I was noting down the cost of the cultivation of cotton in Naosari was the absence of any outlay on commercial fertilizers; if there was any outlay, it was on the purchase of a small quantity of seeds from the ginning factories; but I found the item too immaterial to be jotted down. An American cultivator would spend on fertilizers for the area in question at least one dollar and find himself amply compensated by superior outturn and quality.

I may expadiate a little on the system of purchasing kuppas from the cultivator by the merchant who, as a rule, is the owner of a ginning factory. Sometimes the purchases are made direct, the broker being the mediating party. In other cases there are middlemen, called "anawias," who buy kuppas from the cultivator and sell the same to merchants. In the beginning of the season the broker (generally a "Bhatela" by caste) submits samples of kuppas to the factory owners, who can thus get an idea of the quality of the crop, for the season, of different purganas. When purchases are made, the broker is paid at the rate of eighs annas per "bhar" by the seller. A system of mutual allowance obtains, the broker having to make good in cash any deficiency of weight per "bhar," while he is entitled to be compensated for any surplus above the standard weight. The result is that the broker has to see personally to the weight before kuppas is carted from plantations. After weighment at the factory the process of sorting takes place, inferior stuff being rejected by those buyers who are keen on their reputation I have found that in the majority of cases the payment to all parties concerned (including gin workpeople) is at the end of the season.

When cotton is purchased instead of kuppas, the purchase is effected on so many half-pressed bales, each and all of which are submitted to the buyer for "purukh," and sampled by him. To cover the undermentioned expenses the buyer is entitled to receive Rs. 2-2-0 per one candy of 800lbs.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Brokerage	1	0	0
Weighment charge	0	4	0
Boci (coolie labour)	0	4	0
Sample drawing	0	1	6
Bale-marking	0	1	6
Dharmeda (t.e., charity, &c.)	0	3	0
Allowance ("moothi")	0	4	0
Total	2	2	0

The half-pressed bales have then to be pressed full, and the pressing charges are Rs. 5-8 for two full pressed bales amounting in weight to 1 candy of 784 lbs. each. Thus the buyer has in his favour clear 16 lbs. of cotton, as in the original purchase the candy was reckoned at 800lbs.

A "pro-forma" invoice, showing the particulars of charges and value of 1 candy of cotton purchased and pressed in Naosari and laid down in Bombay, on Bombay terms, will prove useful.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Purchase value of 1 candy cotton (800 lbs.)	200	0	0
Pressing charges of 2 bales	5	8	0
Weighing charges, cartage to station, &c.	0	2	6
Fire Insurance at annas 4 per cent.	0	8	0
Commission of purchasing agent, say at 1 per cent.	2	0	0
Total	208	2	6
Less proceeds of 16 lbs. Cotton	4	2	6
Gunny covers	0	6	0
	4	8	6
Total	203	10	0
Railway charges from Naosari to Colaba	2	0	0
Total	205	10	0
Add 5 1-2 per cent. on Bombay terms	11	8	0
" muccadumage	1	0	0
Bombay terms	Rs. 218	2	0

The buyer has really to pay only Rs. 200 (roughly) per candy, but for the purpose of comparison with other descriptions calculation has to be made on the basis of Bombay terms.

In conclusion, it is to be hoped that others well acquainted with the method and the cultivation of cotton in districts other than Naosari may come forward with their opinion for the benefit of those who take a genuine interest in the matter.

THE FAMINE.

RELIEF RETURNS.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.							
Madras	2772	3061	5833	1962	3051	5013	— 820
Bombay	247152	66294	313446	274190	69965	344155	+ 30709
Central Provinces	..	843	843	..	631	631	— 212
Total British Provinces	249924	70200	320124	276152	73847	349999	+ 29875
Native States.							
Rajputana States	..	224	224	..	223	223	— 1
Central India States	4118	726	4844	414	61	4202	— 642
Hyderabad	14386	860	12246	12732	853	13585	+ 1339
Baroda	13311	6399	20571	14192	6768	21130	+ 559
Bombay Native States	24957	2888	24806	29962	3045	29107	+ 4251
Total Native States	51792	10959	62741	57326	10920	68247	+ 5506
Grand Total	301703	81159	382865	333475	84467	418046	+ 35181

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 11th May, 1901:—Josef Rubinstein, engineer, of 32 Prinzen Strasse, Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, for improvement in incandescent wick burners for use with liquid fuel. Henry Smith, art accurator, of 176 Edge Vale Road, Kew, in the State of Victoria, Australia, for method or process of and apparatus for decorating wood work. Louis Engelhorn, merchant, of 44 Cedar Street, city of New York, State of New York, U. S. A., for process and apparatus for manufacture of ice.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN F. L. SPROTT, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd May 1901.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No 3 Company. No 797 Gr A W Audy.

2. The following member having resigned has been struck on the strength of the Corps from this date. Gunner H Dyason.

3. Leave of absence for six months is granted to Gr W Raton from the 25th instant.

4. The following member has been transferred from No 1 to No 3 Company. Tpr. R Hogan.

5. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Corps Club Apollo Bunder to-day at 6-30 p.m.

By Order,
C. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 22nd May.

Government of Bombay Resolution General Department 2nd Lieut. H. S. Symons is granted six months leave of absence to England from the 1st of June next.

By Order
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding, B.L.H.

At Christie's the very rare gold Portuguese Order of the "Tower and Sword" and Naval Badge, with portrait of Prince Regent John, set in brilliants on two anchors in sattire, fetched £92. These were awarded in 1807 to H. Kaolles, of the British packet Windsor Castle, which was carrying important Portuguese despatches to Barbados and was attacked by the French privateer Jeune Richard with eight guns and ninety-two men, who were all killed or captured.

Advice to Mothers:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeths. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 6d. per bottle.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13 Farringdon Road, London, England.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Sir M. E. Grant Duff, in the fresh instalment of his reminiscences just published, gives several glimpses of his old chief, Mr. Gladstone, of the Liberal leader's great rival, Disraeli, and of several other prominent states

WRITERS AND READERS.

NEXT week Dr. Fisher Unwin will publish in his Colonial Library "The Maid of Maiden Laue" another of Mrs. Amelia E. Barr's charming romances of Old New York. The main theme is the love story of an Englishman for an American girl, a love which ran awry for a long time but came to a happy ending.

Messrs. George Bell Sons, publishers of London, beg to announce that they will publish shortly a Colonial edition of "The Siege of Kumassi," by Lady Hodgson, (wife of Sir Frederic Hodgson late Governor of the Gold Coast). It will be profusely illustrated. The book has been very well received in England. The price will be 10/6. The same publishers also announce a Colonial edition of a new work by Louise Jordan Miln, (author of "When we were Strolling Players in the east"). It will be entitled "Weddings and Wooings in Many Climes," and will be published shortly. It will be illustrated, and the price will be 9.

Maurice Maeterlinck has now a publisher in England—namely, Mr. George Allen, who will issue all his future works, and anything relating to him that may be deemed worth publishing. Quite recently he issued the essays. "The Treasure of the Humble," and "Wisdom and Destiny," and early this week he took up the five act drama Aglavaine and Selysette. On Tuesday Mr. Allen will publish M. Maeterlinck's latest work, "The Life of the Bee."

For twenty years M. Maeterlinck has been a keeper of bees, but the notes and experiments he has made during that period are to be reserved for a more technical work. Like many other authors, he has written a description of his book. In this he observes; —"I myself have now for a long time ceased to look for anything more beautiful in this world, or more interesting, than the truth; or, at least, than the effort one is able to make towards the truth. I shall state nothing, therefore, that I have not verified myself, or that is not so fully accepted in the text-books as to render further verification superfluous.

Messrs. Archibald Constable and Co. will publish almost immediately a volume of hitherto unprinted autograph poems by King James I of England and Sixth of Scotland, the existence of which, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, has recently been discovered. The titlepage is an exact reproduction of the beautiful title-page especially designed and engraved for the folio edition of the King's works, published under his own supervision in 1616. The text is accompanied by several collotype reproductions of the pages of the book, and, by the permission of Sir Robert Gresley, Bart., the frontispiece is a portrait of King James, which has never hitherto been published. The volume will be edited by Mr. Robert S. Rait, and only 250 copies will be for sale.

Mr. Henry Savage Landor is hard at work on his new book, China and the Allies, and Mr. Heinemann hopes to be able to publish it at the end of this month. The author was present during the whole of the recent military operations in China. He was in Tientsin when it was taken, entered Peking with the relieving forces, and was the first European to visit the Forbidden City as a guest by the side of the Russian general. His story will fill two large volumes.

Many well-known theologians have been added to the list of contributors to the Oxford Church Text Books, a series dealing with the more important branches of religious knowledge. The principal of Pusey House, the Rev. V. S. Coles for instance, is to write on "Instructions in Christian Doctrine" and the Bishop of Delaware Dr. Coleman is arranging a history of the Church in the United States. The next volume to be published by Messrs. Rivington will be "Church History to A.D. 325," by the Rev. H. N. Bate,

"How Sailors Fight" is an account of the organisation of the British fleet written by Mr. John Blake. Mr. Richards will publish it. Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lambton has read the proofs and in a preface expresses his hope that the volume will lead to a better understanding of the responsibility of the fleet. Captain Lambton, by the way, is said to be occupying his leisure in the preparation of a book on the Royal yachts.

To a volume relating to the last century which Messrs. Putnam are about to publish, and which attempts to summarise its leading features, a number of well-known persons have contributed essays. Mr. Edmund Gosse writes on "English Literature," Professor Oliver Lodge on "Physics," Mr. Andrew Lang on "Psychical Research," Mr. Leslie Stephen on "Evolution and Religious Conceptions," and Mr. J. R. Towse on "The American Theatre."

Two books dealing with music are about to be published. The earlier to appear will be Mr. Arthur Mees' "Choirs and Choral Music," which Mr. John Murray has in hand. Messrs. Novello will issue the other, the author of which is Mr. Myles Birket Foster, who explains its idea in the title "Anthems and Anthem Composers: an essay on the development of the anthem from the time of the Reformation to the end of the nineteenth century, with a complete list of anthems in alphabetical order belonging to each of the four centuries." Mr. Birket Foster's book will contain thirteen portraits of notable composers, among them Barnby, Smart, Goss, and Attwood.

A dictionary of gardening is to be published by Messrs. Cassell in twenty parts. The editor is Mr. Walter P. Wright, horticultural superintendent under the Kent County Council who makes a feature of the fact that he has avoided technical terms. Consequently the youngest amateur will understand what he writes. Mr. Wright, however, forestalls criticism. If anyone attacks me I have the satisfaction of contemplating an array of ponderous tomes ready to hurl at him, any one of which would cause him severe shocks and smarts. Critics should beware of Mr. Wright.

At the end of this month Messrs. Sonnenschein will publish a volume by the Rev. W. J. Wilkins entitled "Paganism in the Papal Church." The aim of the work is to show that the faith and practice of the Christian Church in mediæval times were neither scriptural nor primitive. A great part of what was distinctive of that age was the result of the adopting or adopting of what was common in the Paganism which the Church had nominally conquered. Mr. Wilkins gives the teaching of the Roman Church on many questions and furnishes illustrations of similar doctrines and ceremonies in presentday Hinduism and Buddhism.

The third volume in the "Periods of European History" will be published by Messrs. Rivington. It has been written by Professor R. Lodge, of Edinburgh, and relates to the close of the Middle Ages, 1273-1494. In his preface the author states that the dominant characteristic of that age is its diversity. We find, for instance, the hundred years' war between England and France; the rise and fall of the House of Burgundy; the struggle of old and new conceptions of ecclesiastical polity in the Papal schism, in the Councils of Constance and Basel, and in the Hussite movement; the marvellous achievements of the Republic of Venice and of Florence under both Republican and Medici rule; the revival of arts and letters, especially in petty States, which would otherwise be wholly obscure; the growth and decline of corporations such as the Hanseatic League and the Theutonic order; the extension and gradual union of the Christian States of Spain at the expense of Mohammedanism, and the gloomy story of the conquest of the Eastern Empire by the Turks. Professor Lodge has certainly had a heavy task to deal with all these matters in a comparatively small book.

Mr. Pett Ridge's new book "London Only" will be published this month by Messrs Hodder and Stoughton. The sub-title "A Set of Common Occurrences" explains the contents.—Mr. Eden Phillpotts's new Devonshire story, which will be published on Monday in Arrow Smith's 3s. 6d. Series is entitled The Good Red Earth. Mr Macqueen will publish next week The Devil's Plough by Anna Farquhar.—Mrs. Green will be published in a few days by Mr. Murray. The author is Miss Evelyne Elsye Rynd but for literary purposes she calls herself Christina.

In the death of the Bishop of Oxford England has to mourn the loss of the great constitutional and ecclesiastical historian. What with the losses of Mandell Creighton, Bright, and Stubbs, and the serious illness of Dr. Gardiner, the shadow upon Oxford and her historical school has been dark. Dr. Stubb's books have never been, and are not likely to be, generally read except by students, and it is even possible that the writer preferred to have it so. For history he held to be a matter for students, and his name marks an epoch in historical scholarship in this country. His name accordingly has been used by over-zealous disciples for a stone to throw at the great predecessors, who wrote what it has become the fashion to sneer at as literary history. Indeed, when Froude indulged in some adverse criticism of Macaulay the author of The Constitutional History of England is reported himself to have said—it may be hoped in jest, for he was fond of a jest—that when the rhetoricians fell out honest historians might come by their own.

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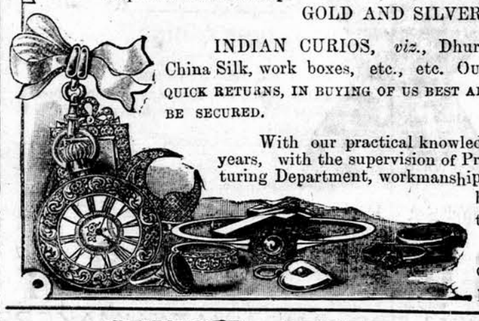
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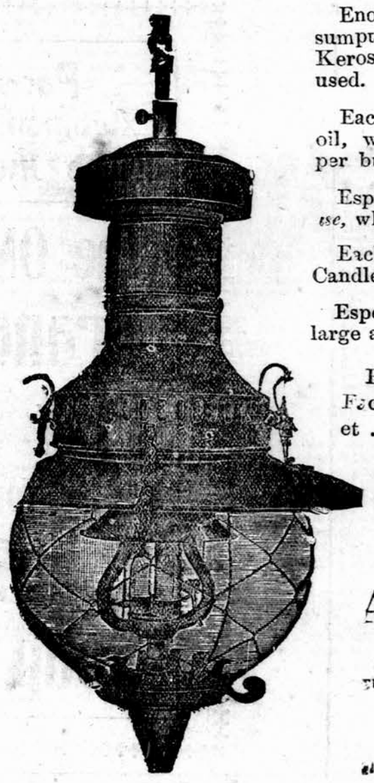
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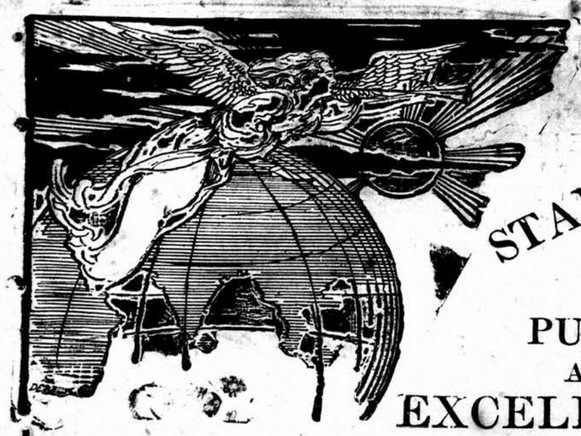

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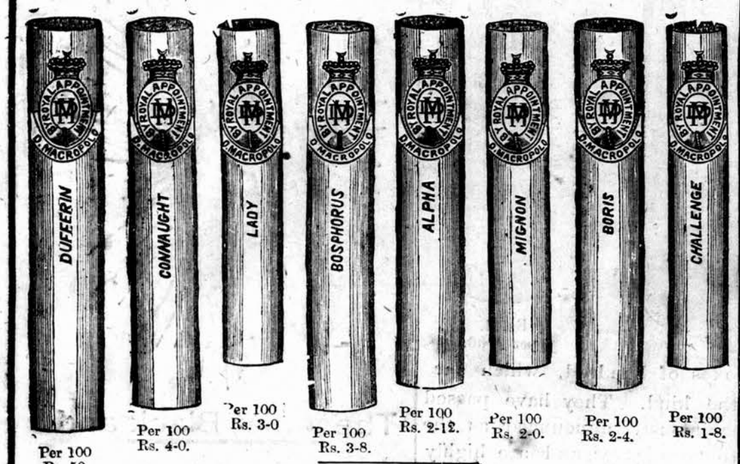

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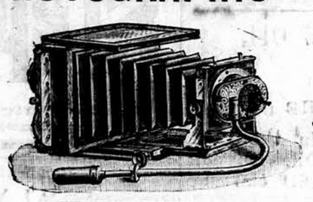

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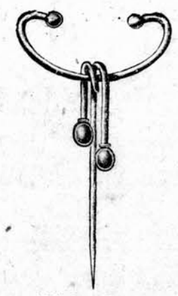

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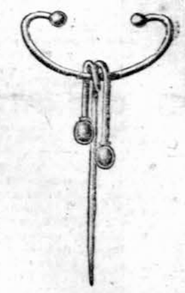

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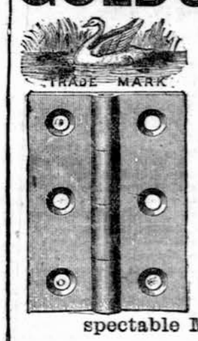

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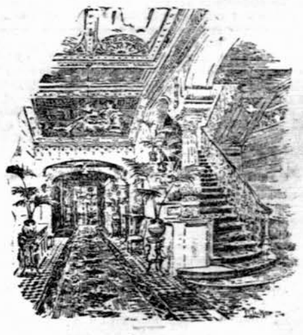

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